



With which is incorporated The

Published every Evening. "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List."

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4404. 號一十月八年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SITMAY, AU

GUST 11, 1877.

日三初月七年丑丁

PPICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON :- F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lune, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GOBDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street. NEW YORK :-- ANDREW WIND, 183, Nas-

ZEALAND :- GORDON & GOTCH, Mel- per Yard. bourns and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally :- BEAR & BLACK, San Fran-

CHINA: - Swatow, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co. LINS, 25 Cents per Yard. Foochow, Hence & Co. Shanghai. LAME, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & Walsh. Manila, C. Heinsern & Co. Macao, L. A. DA GRAGA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-ING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman-H. Hoppius, Esq. Deputy Chairman-F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELILIOS, Esq. | WILHELM REINERS, W. H. FORBES, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK. ED. TOBIN, Esq. A. Molver, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER Hongkong, . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.

Shanghal, . EWEN CAMBRON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS, - London and County

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the daily

On Fixed Deposits :-For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum. 4 per cent. 12 27 5 per cent. ..

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED. Oredits granted on approved Securities, | sel and every description of Bausing and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Offices of the Corporation, No, I, Queen's Road Bast.

Hongkong, March 29, 1876. CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND,.....£110,000.

BANKERS. THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONG-KONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; boys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business. Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Received a Shipment of FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Hongkong, March 17, 1877. Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

-- ALCO ---A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 18, 1877.

FOR SALE.

HEIDSIECE & Co.'s MONOPOLE.

DEETJEN & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR SALE.

SMALL Twin Screw STEAM H LAUNCH, 35 Feet Long, Built by FORREST of LONDON. For further particulars apply to Captain CLARK, on Board British Barque Nimrod. Hongkong, July 30, 1877,

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co. SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE. ON and after MONDAY, August 13th,
We shall offer the remaining portion
of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY

REDUCED PRICES. A few pieces of SOILED SILKS MARK-AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ED, less than Lining Prices, 20 Cents A nice Assortment of NEW FANCY DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents per Yard. Japanese POPLINS, at 25 Cents per Yard.

New White WASHING DRESS GOODS, 15 Cents, worth double. New Colours PLAIN ORGANDI MUS-

per Yard. White Striped MUSLINS, Slightly Soiled-were 45 Cents, will be Sold at 15 Cents per Yard. Batistes, French Printed CAMBRIOS, Hollands and Dress Lawns much reduced.

We shall include in this Extraordinary Sale a few pieces of AUTUMN DRESS GOODS at a proportionate reduction. WASHING COSTUMES, ready-made,

from \$2,00. Richly Embroidered HOLLAND and other COSTUMES, from \$3.00. A part of our Stock of Baby-Linen and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING will be very

much reduced. BOYS SUITS at about Half Price. 100 Doz. Ladies' Hem-stitched HAND. KERCHIEFS, some Slightly Soiled worth buying. Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, FICHUS,

&c., must be cleared. A Lot of Ladies' Soiled KID BOOTS, will be Sold at \$1.00 per Pair. ENDS, and various useful Remnants at Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors Half usual Price. SILK and other TRIMMINGS at a

quarter of original price. Twenty-five Dozen of Ladies! SILK UMBRELLAS, at \$2.00 each. DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be carried on as usual.

Much disappointment to many intending Buyers was caused through the closing of last Summer's Sale without published notice. We now beg to notify—this Sale will positively Close on September 1st, 1877. SAYLE & Co.,

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, and Stanley Street, Hongkong.

FOR SALE, OUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, June 22, 1876;

NOW READY.

OHINESE DIOTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS AND A HALF. To be had from Messrs Lane, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghal. Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Notices of Firms.

O. & O. S. S. Co. NOTICE.

R. H. M. BLANCHARD is authorized to Sign the Company's Bills of Lading, vice Mr G. W. BAFFEY. GEO. B. EMORY,

Agent. Hongkong, August 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

TAR. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the IVI BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony. R. H. CAIRNS.

Surveyor to Local Offices. and Lloyds Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,

NOTICE. TROM This Date Mr Edward Sheppard and Mr M. W. GREIG, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per

ELWELL at Amoy. RUSSELL & Co. China, June 1, 1877.

NOTIOE

MAR. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration. SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

Chinese, desires employment as Lady's MAID OF NURSE. Good references. Address September and October, leaving HONG. C. Sh., care of China Mail Office, Hongkong, Angust 9, 1877.

Intimations.

RELIABLE, ECONOMICAL,

wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our packet Figured and Striped MUSLINS, 15 Cents ages. Suits at law have been instituted against the MARERS AND PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRIL-LIANT" are stenoilled on the cases, and the Fancy Striped GRENADINES at about words "DEVOE M'F'G CO. PATENTS"

are stamped on the top of the can. THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets,

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR.

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December Several Thousand Yards of ODDS and last, in order that the proportion of the may be arranged. Returns not rendered A Lot of various Colours and Sorts of prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary. Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the Rate of 3 %, 1 or \$2.25 per SHARE, Declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held This Day, will be Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY, the 27th Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants, By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, July 25, 1877.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Half-yearly MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS will be Held in the Offices of the Company, Club Chambers, on WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, 1877, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1877.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 22nd Instant, both days included. By Order of the Board,

D. GILLIES. Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

been Appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs HOBOKEN DE BIE & TORLEY of ROTTERDAM, call attention to the high quality of their GENEVA. Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

THE PRICE LIST TUST ISSUED by the Undersigned will take effect

from 1sr August.

Any one to whom a Copy has not been sen may obtain it on Application.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. DR. STOUT begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that he will be ABSENT from Hongkone until further

notice. Hongkong, August 4, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE. A COLOURED WOMAN, Widow, DR. ROGERS begs to inform his speaking English, Portuguess, and D Patrons and the Public that he intends to visit AMOY and FOOCHOW in India and the East. KONG about the 18th of September, guld Houghous, August 6, 1877.

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be Held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of August DESIRING to benefit by the world of Directors, together with a Statement of

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTERS of SHARES of the CORPORATION WIll be CLOSED from the 4th to the 16th day of August current (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. CHINA TRADERS! INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of Confirming the Special Resolution passed at the Meeting of Shareholders held This Day.

By Order, W. H. RAY,

Secretary ... Hongkong, July 31, 1877. C NA TRADERS' INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

N Extraordinary MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the Head Office, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 21st August, at 3.15 p.m., in order to take into consideration a Special Resolution to alter the 5th Article of the Company's Memorandum of Association in such manner as to provide for a subdivision of the Company's existing Shares and a division of its Capital into Shares of Onethird the amount fixed by the said Memorandum of Association; and to take into consideration further Special Resolutions to alter Articles 31 and 75 of the Company's Articles of Association in the manner required by the said alteration of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order, W. H. RAY,

Secretary-Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of Twenty per cent (20 %) of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no ANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having claims or alterations will be subsequently

admitted. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR

CHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to Furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1876, in order that the distribution of the Nett Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted,

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, May 1, 1877. THE UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been Appointed AGENTS of the above Company at HONGKONG and FOOCHOW, are prepared to accept Risks and Issue Polities by any First-Class Steamers, at current rates, Payable either here, in London, in LIVERPOOL, or at the principal Ports of

Hongkong, May 21, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL, CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDI-CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf. Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON, OOMPRADORE AND SHIPS STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West. SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES Of the best quality and at the shortest notice. Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Shipping.

Steamers. FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW. The Steamship

Capt. J. E. PUNCHARD, Will Ports on MONDAY, the 13th Instant, at For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamer " EMUY," BLANCO, Master, will be despatched as above on MON-DAY Next, the 13th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to REMEDIOS & Co., Hongkong, August 9, 1877.

FOR HOIHOW & HAIFOONG. The British Steamship "ALBAY, Captain F. Ashron, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 10, 1877. FOR SAIGON. The British Steamer

"AMBOTO."

Capt. Brown, will be despatched for the above Port on WEDNES DAY Next, the 15th Instant, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to _Charterer.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA The British Steamship "JAPAN,"

Captain H. DE SMIDT, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th Inst., at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Hongkong, August 8, 1877. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND

CALCUTTA. The Steamship Captain Scorr, will be despatched as above on THURS-DAY, the 16th Instant, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamship "LEYTE" will have immediate despatch for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MAGG. HEATON,

Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

Hougkong, August 9, 1877. FOR MANILA (DIRECT.) The Spanish Steamship will have immediate despatch " MACTAN" for the above Port. For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MAGU. HEATON,

Hongkong, August 9, 1877. FOR SHANGHAL The German Steamship LANGER, Master, shortly exreceive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agenta S. S. Cassandra. Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on or about the 18th Instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agento.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 German Ship "JOHANNE," BUNJE, Master, will load here

for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Ship "MATCHLESS, J. C. DAWES, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, June 28, 1877.

FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Barque "GEO. OROSHAW. GEO, IRVING, Master, will have early despatch as above. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1877. FOR LONDON. The A 1 British Bark GUNN, Master, will load for quick despatch.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877. FOR HAMBURG. The A 1 British Bark "LORD MACAULAY."

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

For Freight, apply to

Capt. Monkman, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, July 20, 1617. FOR SAN FRANCISCO. The A 1 British Bark W. D. TRIMBLE, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, July 23, 1877.

The A 1 American Ship "A. S. DAVIS," J. W. FORD, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

FOR PORTLAND. The A 1 American Ship "PILGRIM" will load here for the above Port, and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, August 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK. The A 1 American Barkentine "WILLIAM COBB," having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load here and/or at Whampon for the shove Port and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

Hongkong, July 31, 1877. FOR LONDON. The 100 A 1 German Ship "POLYNESIA, SCHWAUER, Master, will load Schwauer, Master, will load here and have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

OLYPHANT & Co.

Hongkong, July 11, 1877. FOR LUNDON. The A 1 British Barque

W. Scorr, Master, will have wquick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

FOR MELBOURNE & SYDNEY. The A 1 British Barque "CALDEW," Captain W. PETERSON, having the greater portion of her Cargo

will have quick despatch as For Freight, apply to

ROZARIO & Co. Hongkong, July 27, 1877.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES. PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR BAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CAL-CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. DJEMNAH, Commandant CHAMPENOIS with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the shove places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marsellies, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are re-

For further particulars, apply at Company's Office. H. DU POUEY,

Hongkong, August 7, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND BAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mall Steamer CHINA will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY, the 20th August, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitau Blahl S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea

Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama. At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Garmany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 19th August. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of name

is required. Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 4, 1877.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIO STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohams, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with

Steamers from Shanghal. Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 21st August. PARCEL PAUKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per sent, on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central. G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TIKOM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEERLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

. The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual disculation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisso and Australia.

For terms, &c., address ME OHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874, insurances.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL-Taels Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Taels 2,000 each. PAID UP CAPITAL-Taels Six Hundred Thousand, or Taels 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE. F. H. Bell, Esq. (Messra Adamson, Bell & Co. M. S. Gubbay, Esq., (Mesers David Sassoon, Sons & Co.

JAMES HART, Esq., (Messrs Turner & Co.) E. H. LAVERS, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.) HUGH SUTHERLAND, Esq., (Mesers John Forster A. G. Wood, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston

HEAD OFFICE-SHANGHAI. Secretary-Hendert S. Monris, Esq.

& Co.)

BANKERS.

HONGKONE & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPOBATION. BRANCHES. LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGHONG. Уоконама.

AGENCIES. At the principal ports in the East and Australian

THE Company will be constituted on the 1st January, 1878, as a permanent Marine Insurance Company, to of the North China Insurance Company, for their decision. 1875-1877.

400,000, by setting aside a portion of the Life. profits at such times and in such sums as For Rates of Premiums, forms of prothe Shareholders shall decide.

The net profits of the Company for each year will be divided amongst the Shareholders, in the following manner:-

One-third over the Shares, a portion thereof being set saide for the formation of a Reserve Fund as above stated. Two-thirds as a return to Contributors (being Shareholders), in proportion to the Premia paid or influenced by them. A revision of the Share List will take

place at the end of every three years, and for this purpose power will be given to the Directors by the Deed of Settlement to withdraw at the before-mentioned periods all or any of the Shares held by Shareholders who have not contributed Premia or whose contributions during the preceding three years have not been in proportion to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company ollowing ways :-

prior to the date of revision, to sell to Reserve Fund. their Shares to any person approved by the Company and accepted as the transferee :

Upon surrendering their scrip certificate for cancellation at the time of such revision, and pursuant to notice, will receive a return of the Capital paid up thereon; and so soon after as the financial position of the Company up to the date of the revision can be ascertained and the accounts adjusted, they shall also receive a pro-rata share of the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated, together with such proportion of the unappropriated profits as may be found due to them.

Notice is hereby given, that Applications for Shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company, from residents in China and Japan, until the 30th September; from London and distant ports until 31st October next.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY. Gentlemen.

...... hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and.....sgree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to.....; and..... agree to pay the first call of Tls, 600 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement when required to do so.

Gentlemen, Your obedient servant,

Forms of application for Shares can be obtained at the Head-office, or by application to the Agents of the Company. Shanghal, June 18, 1877.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors, WILLIAM HUNT, Becretary.

au22 | 137, Leadenhall Street. LONDON, 1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. 20, Old Broad Street,

LONDON, 1st January, 1877. ESTABLISHED 1886. Capital,£1,000,000 Stebling. Reserve Fundante 340,000

TTTITH Reference to the foregoing Adver-W disement THE MARINE INSUR-ANOE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIves as its AGENT in Hong-

By Order of the Board of Directors, ROBERT J. LODGE, Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class

A. McIVER, Agent of the Marine Institutes Co. of Landon. Hongkong, Webruary 16, 1677.

Insurances:

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE-HONGKONG. GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of

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Errata.

Intimations.

CHINA REVIEW.

MHE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly

modified in certain details. THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number con taining about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs woodcuts, do., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences. Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelego and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each carry on the business (established in 1863) celved, and transmitted to the Directors Fonce Sour Func, of the Tung Sang, Wo number of the contents of the most recent works hearing on Chinese matters. Great If required, protection will be granted on Wong Pak Cheong, of the San Tye Lee attention is also paid to the Review

department. Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, TARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken though asking for information, furnish new ALL at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA, or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to

The China Review for July and August, READ OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best sel paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review, Address China Review, Hongkong .- Northern

Christian Advocate (U.S.) Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review :- "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hong. kong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupa- of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will

form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL. This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-

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The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Salgon, and other places frequented the Chinese, - consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of

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intimations.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has L. been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:-

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Penang. - Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office. Calcutta. -- Mow Sing Company. San Francisco. - Kwong Foong Tal Hong. The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the

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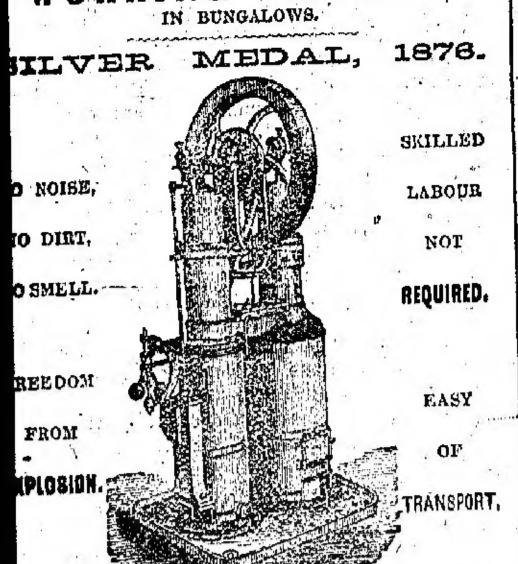
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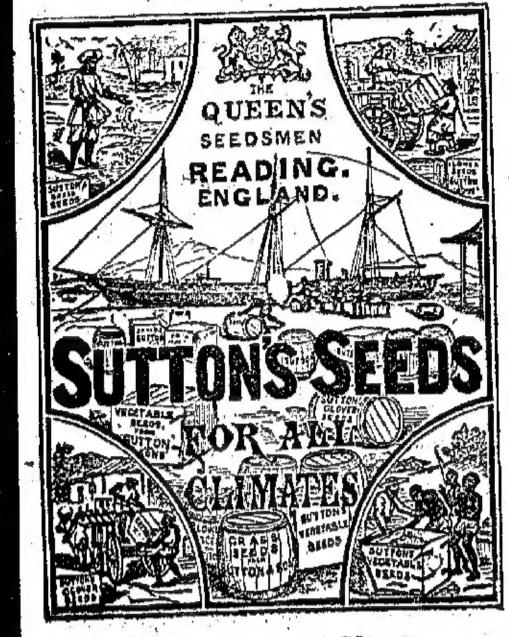
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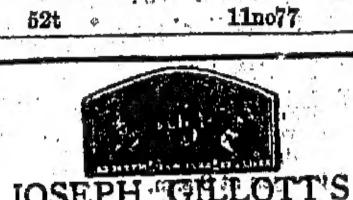
COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, Ph.D. LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

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And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded

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Intimations.

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PRIZE MEDALS-LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA. Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

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5may77

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POWDER which is quite harmless to Domestic

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminsting Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly

clean in application. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

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Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL. Medical Hall, Mr. KEATING.

Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876. Dear Sir,-I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. dare not be without the remedy, -Yours respectfully,

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Proprietor-THOMAS KEATING, REWARD AND CAUTION .- Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor

the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

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BRANDY. It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand. which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & Sons, 72,

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SCALES Adapted to the Standard of all Nations,

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LONDON, ENG.

FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co. BOSTON, MASS. 1w 31mr77 Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &C. 4188, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the China Mail, Overland China Mail, and China Review.

TABLE SHUL; or, The Rudiniants or NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHIRA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL One Volume, Evo. Price,

BUDDHISM, ITO HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures, By Dr. E. J. Eirel. Second Edition. One Volumes. Svc. Prise, \$1.50.

Orders will be resulted by Mersys Lane, Crawford & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 18/4.

Intimations.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY. DIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a To pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Tollet and Bath, a reviving sount and a powerful disinfectant. For warm

climates it is invaluable. RIMMEL'S OLEBRATED LAVEN-DER WATER. RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED

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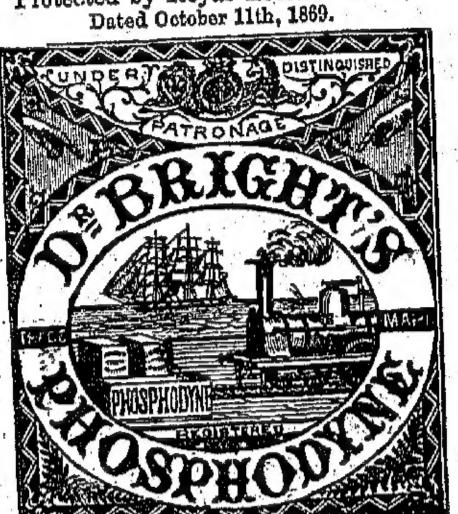
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RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCE. RINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HUNEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL. TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes. RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VI. LET. RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other T. ILET

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natural and permanent shade. N.B.—All Rimmel's Prethe annexed Trade Mark. E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96,

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(OZONIC OXYGER) The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphetic combination is pronounced by

the most eminent members of the Medical Pro-

fession to be unequalled for its power in repleni-

shing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree. It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of-Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Busi-Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight, and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold-on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed. the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. 'It operates on the system without exciting cars or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach,

and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness upparalleled in medicine The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wastand exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition. Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain

degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy oure by the judicious use of this " 31 involuable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe. Full Directions for Use, in the English,

French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phose phodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for-Hongkong, Messrs Warson & Co. Shanghai, ,, WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

Maron, WATNEY & Co. 107, Southwark Street,

Intimations.

Intimations.

In the ESTATE and EFFECTS of HO ASSEK, alias Ho In Kee, alias Ho FEE IN, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, Hongkong, Deceased.

THE Deceased HO ASSEK died in Pangpo, Shun-tak District, near Canton, on 29th April, 1877. HO LEONG SHE, wife of said Deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration to the Estate; she being blind, has given power of attorney to WE AKWANG, Compradore to the Chartered Mercantile Bank, to act for her in al matters respecting the above Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of Ho ASSER, late Partner and Manager of KIN Nam Hong, are requested to send in Particulars of same to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 31st October, 1877, otherwise no Claim shall be allowed.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Ho Assek's Interest and Responsibility in the KIN NAM HONG ceases from this date, the remaining Partners continue the Business as before, and settle all accounts of the

WEI AKWANG, Attorney for Ho Leong SHE. Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

TO WONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS, Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices. Mr Anyon has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr Far Jack, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate atten-

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese, WEYASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office-Price, \$1 each. CHINA MAIL Office.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH BARK WOODHALL,

FROM HAMBURG AND ANTWERP ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate

delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agenta,

Hongkong, August 7, 1877.

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.

NOTICE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship OOEANIC are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, from whence delivery can be F. M. Hinckley.-Meyer & Co. obtained upon countersignature of Bills of

Lading. Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond at the Office of the Company, before taking delivery of their

Goods. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1877.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA - AND PESHAWUR.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessels, from London, Bombay Captain. and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer A USTRALIA from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point,

Goods not delivered by the 17th Instant will be subject to rent. ADAM LIND,

whence delivery can be obtained from this

Superintendent

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

MONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery. This Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. DU POUEY. Agent.

Ex " Djemnah." K. Y. 27 pkgss. Medicine, from Salgon. Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

B. B. IRAOUADDY.

NOTICE.

MONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. Euphrate, from London, in sonnestion with the above Steamer, are hereby in. formed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained Immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on. naless intimation is received from the Consigness, before To-MORROW, at 10 a.m., requesting it to be landed here. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Sattra-DAY, the 11th Instant, at Moon, will be ambject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. H, DU POUEY,

Agent. Hongkoup, August 6, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. THE BRITISH SHIP KHEDIVE, FROM ANTWERP.

ONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate

delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. MEYER & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, August 10, 1877. GERMAN BARK ADOLPH, FROM

HAMBURG. CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the abovenamed Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take im-

mediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-

signees' risk and expense. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents. Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

NY CLAIMS against the British Ship COMMISSARY, must be sent in to the Undersigned before Noon of MONDAY, the 18th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Hongkong, August 11, 1877.

FOR SYDNEY & MELBOURNE. The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "BOWEN" will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 11, 1877.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO. The Steamship due immediately from Singa-

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, August 11, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Meither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour :-

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes. - Douglas Lapraik & Co. LEADING WIND, American ship, Captain

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. C. F. Moberg.

ALPHINGTON, British barque, Captain G. The Mails will be closed at 8.30 a.m. Cunningham. - Wieler & Co.

ANTWERP, British barque, Capt. Atkins. -Melchers & Co.

Mignon, American 3-m. schooner, Capt, L. H. Soule. - Order. NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain

John Wortley.-Order. Doris Brodersen, Danish ship, Captain S. Neilsen.—Order.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalargy. -Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Penshaw, British barque, Captain John S. Airey.—Meyer & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark .-PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foule.

-Order. SCINDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody. -Russell & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. Schweer. - Melchers & Co. SARACEN, British ship, Captain Le Boeuf.-Captain.

ULLOUR, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman, -Borneo Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10, Morning Star, Siamese barque, 570, D. Michaelsen, Bangkok July 31 General -TACK MRE. Aug. 11, Papillon, French barque, 458. Gouin, Newcastle (N.S. W.) May 11, Coal. -ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Ang. 11, Carisbrooke, British steamer, 987, Saigon Aug. 6, General.—CHINESE. Aug. 11, Goliah, put back.

Aug. 11, Ullock, British barque, 779, Goodman, Liverpool March 29, Coal .-BORNEO Co., LIMITED. Aug. 11, Florence Bailey, American schooner, 121, Wesley Clark, Manila Aug.

2, Cosoa-nuts and Dye-wood, -Oanes. Aug. 11, Winlow, British barque, 486, Barker, Bangkok July 24, Rico. Yven FAT HONG.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 11, Hannah Law, for New York. 11, Mignon, for Halphong,

21. Chas. W. Cochrane, for Baker's Island (Pacific). 11, Ltading Wind, for Baker's Island (Pacific).

11. Mirkapore, for Europe, &c. 11, Danube, for Bangkok.

11, Bombay, for Yokohama, 11, Jacatra, for Whampon, 11, Doresbrodersen, for Nagasaki.

CLEARED. Yangiste, for Shanghal. Springfield, for Portland (Oregon). Auguste, for Anjer. Goliah, for Newchwang. F. P. Litchfield, for Victoria, B.C. Carl, for Chefoo. Thoon Kramon, for Newchwang. Klintskire, for Cape St. James,

PASSENGERS.

Per Florence Balley, from Maulla, Mr Per Carisbrooke, for Salgon, 200 Chinese.

DEPARTED. Per Mirzapore, for Singapore, 4 Seamen, R.N.; for Bombay, Mr Sa.A. Joseph and Servant ; for Madras, Pt. Paliathan, G.L.; for Southampton, Messra J. McDougall and F. S. Unwin, and Lt. Ch. Windham, B.N. From Shanghal :- For Southampton, Mr. Balfour; for Singapore, 1 Native. From Yokohama :- For Southampton, Capt. Mc-Nabb, Miss McNabb and 1 Olild, Messrs Anderson, Sutton and Povey, and 22 Ru-

Per Bombay, from Yokohan Yang PRIDLY, August 17:-Dundas, 1 Japanese gentleman Markham. Per Mignon, for Halphong, 2 Europe Per Danube, for Bangkok, 61 Chinese.

TO DEPART. Per Yangisze, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS. The Slamese barque Morning Star re-Gulf of Bangkok westerly wind and rainy weather, from Pulo Obl strong S.W. wind and till 17 N., from thence strong westerly wind with heavy rain and

The British steamer Carisbrooke reports: Strong S.W. winds and equally weather, attended with much rain with cross sea. Barometer falling to 29.0 on the 9th off Paracela. The Siamess barque Goliah reports: Put

back on account of heavy weather. The American schooner Florence Bailey reports: Strong gales from W.N.W. to N.W. with heavy sea. The British barque Winlow reports

Heavy gale on August 7th, wind from West to N.W. with high confused sea, and on the 9th strong gale from S.E. with high sea. Outside this port weather thick and threatening.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS. MAILS will close:-

For SHANGHAL .-

Per PESHAWUR, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 12th inst. Late letters recelved from 9.10 to 9.30, with 18 cents late fee. The Post Office will be open at 8 a.m.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS .-Per THALES, at 11.80 a.m., on Monday, the 13th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For MANILA .-Per EMUY, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 18th inst.

For HAIPHONG. Per Barque NORTHERN STAR, at 3.80 p.m., on Tuesday, the 14th inst. For SAIGON .-

Per AMBOTO, at 4.80 p.m., on Wednesday, the 15th inst. For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

CALCUTTA. Per ARGYLL and JAPAN, at 2,30 p.m., on Thursday, the 16th inst.

MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET. The Australian Contract Packet BOWEN, will be despatched from Hongkong on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cooktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.

Correspondence cannot be Registered after 3.15 p.m. Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send

it via Galle. Hongkong, August 11, 1877.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET. The French Contract Packet DJEMNAH will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 18th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, vid Marseilles; to Salgon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c. :-

Friday, 17th Inst .-5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT Box, which remains open all night, Saturday, 18th Inst.

A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence. 10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. 11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a

to Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, 11.80 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES

Hongkong, August 4, 1877.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET. The United States Mail Packet CHINA THE telegrams we publish to-day leave 20th Instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, and the United States, which will be closed as follows :---2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.80 P.M. Post-Office closes. 2.80 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the United States, or Union Countries only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage

2.50 r.m. when the Mail is finally closed. Hongkong, August 6, 1877.

The United States Mail Packet OCEANIO which will be closed as follows:-2 r.it. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 r.M. Correspondence for Japan the

2.30 p. kt. Post-Office closes.

extra Postage until 2.50 r.st. when the Mail is finally closed, Houseous, August 10, 1877.

General Memoranda,

Tuesday, August 14:-Noon,-Albay leaves for Holhow, do 4 p.m. -Bowen leaves for Sydney, &c.

WEDNESDAY, August 15:--5 p.m. -- Amboto leaves for Salgon.

THURSDAY, August 16:-3 p.m. - Japan leaves for Singapore, &c. 3 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore, &c. 3 p.m.-Meeting of Shareholders of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at City Hall. Goods per Oceanic undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Non. - General Weekly Sale by Messre Ine, Crawford & Co. Gols per Mongelia and Peshawur undell ved after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 18:-

Noon.-French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe. Monday, August 20:-3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yoko-

hama and San Francisco. TUESDAY, August 21:-3 p.m.-Meetings of Shareholders of the China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited, at the Head Office, Hongkong.

WEDNESDAY, August 22:-3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco. 31p.m.-Meeting of Shareholders of th Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Limited, at Club Chambers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES :--ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL, -The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon; The Rev. E Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. At check the Mongolian immigration or 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, &c.

acting Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m., thing at all unreasonable in the assump-Morning Prayer, &c. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.). Morning Prayer :- Litany, Ante-Communion and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Com- They have also given ample proof that

munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month. BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE, -Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Miscellaneous. Claims against the Commissary must be sent in to the Agents before Noon.

Shipping. Noon. - Namoa leaves for Coast Ports. Noon. - Emuy leaves for Manila.

9 p.m. - Meeting of Zetland Lodge.

Meeting.

THE

HONGKONG DISPENSARY Established A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, 1MPORTERS DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NUESERY REQUI-

SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,

'AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES. MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters. The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

The publication of this issue commence a! 7.45 p.m.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 187;

will be despatched on MONDAY, the no doubt as to the seriousness of the reverse sustained by the Muscovite forces at I evna. The evacuation by the Russians of all their positions, south of the Balkans, except the Schipka Pass, can only mean that they have met with an unexpected disaster on their lines of communication in Bulgaria, and have reason to fear a much graver one. Should the Turkish force be able to securely plant themselves between Tirnova, where the Russian head-quarters are at present situated, and the Danube, the Russian campaign in Europe must collapse with MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PAURET. a crash a hundred times more disastrons than their flight from the Turkish prowill be despatched on WEDNESDAY, vinces in Asia. But, with the immense the 22nd Instant, with Mails for Japan, forces Russia has thrown across the San Francisco, and the United States, Danube, it is hardly probable that the Turks will be able to take the aggressive and cut the Russian communications; still it is exceedingly probable that the Turkish commanders in Bulgaria, having United States, or Union Countries as bases for their operations the great only may be posted on board the fortresses of Widin, Schumla, Rustchuck, Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents Silistria and Varna, will be able to so effectually harass and worry the peror of Austria have met at Ischel. Russians as to delay an advance au22 Constantinople until it is too late.

victory at Plevna was probably the most important success in the way of fighting that could possibly have fallen to the Turks. In an article appearing in a recent number of the Edinburg Review, the observations of a foreign military officer of distinction, addressed to the chief military adviser of the Sultan some years ago, are given urging that the Turks should endeavour to do nothing but threaten the Russian lines of communication in Bulgaria and hold Constantinople and the other important fortresses. It is not necessary and it would be dangerous, says this writer, for Turkish forces to seek their enemy. Their course of action, if they move at all, is simply to march across Bulgaria parallel to, or along the banks of, the Danube. This is exactly what the Turks appear to be doing with the exception of their army in Roumelia, and so far they appear to have met with a certain amount of success, although we shall never believe that permitting the Russians to quietly walk across the Balkans was anything but a mistake.

Ir is estimated there are in the peninsula of Carpentaria, or the tongue of land jutting out from the northern shore of the Colony of Queensland, no less than 25,000 Chinese at the present moment Now, when it is considered that the population of the whole of Queensland, of which the peninsula of Carpentaria forms only about one-sixth portion, does spoke to about the beating of the girl on not exceed 200,000, it must be confessed that the Australian colonists have some reason for coming to the conclusion either that steps must be taken to that the whole Island will be colonis-Military Service. - Rev. J. Henderson, ed mainly by Chinese. There is notion that, unless the inflow of the Chinese Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James | be checked in some way, Australia will Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. shortly become a Chinese instead of a European Colony. On the contrary there ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH,-Rev. is nothing more probable. China, with J. Henderson. Service at 6 P.M., every its teeming population of 400,000,000 of Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer people, is within twelve or fourteen days' vants; she only beats me. I have seen Mr steam of the Australian shores. Chinese are enterprising, industrious, not ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.-Rev. afraid of hard work, and can live where a European would starve—just, in fact, the sort of people to succeed in the handto-mouth, laborious work of colonisation, they are by no means backward in was beaten, I did not call out "Don't flog availing themselves of the advantages of emigration; indeed the populous and poor state of their own country almost the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, compels many of its ever-increasing inhabitants to resort to emigration for Under such circumsheer existence. stances as these there can be no difficulty in believing that, if no restrictions were placed on the influx of the Mongolians, Australia would in the course of time become peopled from end to end with Chinese, and the emigration of Europeans to the Colonies become reduced almost to as low an ebb as it is to China. An Australia is exactly what China but she got up and went into the sitting requires to take off her surplus millions, but whether the present colonists are prepared to turn out and accommodate the hosts of Mongolian intruders is a question for themselves. The Chinese, ing in Staunton Street. Mr Santos called however industrious and frugal they his attention to a girl being beaten in No. may be, are certainly not a race of people | 42 Peel Street. He went up to the door one can welcome from a social point of Europeans can find much to admire in Canton for a period of fortyeight hours, but it would grieve the heart. of any Australian settler, however rough and uneducated he might be, to see the fair fields of his Colony covered with joss houses, young Taipingshans, and Kowloon Cities, According to one Queensland paper the Chinese now in the northern territory of that Colony are ten times more numerous than the European settlers, and the place is practically little better than a Chinese colony. The same paper says their numbers are weekly increasing; the "gold-fields draw them from the crowded piggeries of Hongkong and Canton in spite of all restrictions, and in a few came and prescribed for her. months more they will have driven every white man from the Palmer and Hodgkinson." This is of course a very pessimist and sensational view of the position, and we are afraid our confrere of the pen is rather hazy in his notions as to where the Chinese do come from. To speak of girl died about 10 o'clock. I was combing their coming from the "piggeries of my hair at the time; I don't know who put Hongkong" is something like talking of American passengers coming from

> REUTER'S TELEGRAMS. [SUPPLIED TO THE " CHINA MAIL,"] (Via Southern Route.) THE WAR. London, 8th August, 1877.

Yokohama because they called at that

port en route. Our contemporary's

notions of Hongkong must be rather

larger than the few rocks constituting

this Island warrant, and he seems to be

entirely unaware of the existence of

the Chinese are mainly shipped.

The Russians have evacuated all their positions South of the Balkans except the Schipka Pass. The Turks have occupied Kesanlik.

-RETREAT OF THE BUSSIANS.

LONDON, 9th August, 1877. THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

minster, has been appointed First Lord of the Admiralty. The Emperor of Germany and the Em-

Mr William Henry Smith, M.P. for West-

The participation of Greece and Servia in he present war is considered certain.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

THE loss of two steamers, like the Meikong and Cashmers, within so short a time of each other at Cape Guardafui, seems to point to the necessity for a lighthouse being erected there without further delay. We learn from the Times of India that this question has often been raised before. Both the Government of India and the Bombay Government have recommended it, and Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from Zanzibar, added a similar recommendation. The Admiral on the East India station has reported on the necessity for a light there, and the Underwriters' Association and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have done the same The difficulty is said to be, whose duty it is to erect the lighthouse." The Government of Egypt declines to incur the expense, as the country belongs to the Somalis; so, probably, when some more wrecks have occurred; including a Vicercy on his way to or from India, the British Government will commence operations .- Straits Times.

ALLEGED BEATING A GIRL TO.

DEATH. The adjourned inquest on the body of Tsang Amui, a girl aged 15 years, supposed to have been flogged to death by a woman named Leong Alai, was resumed again to-

day (11th). P. C. 599, an Indian, was examined He was on duty in Staunton Street on the 7th. Mr Santos made a report to him of the death of a girl in No. 42 Peel Street, and he reported to the Inspector at the Station. Mr Santos said this was not the man he

the 6th. P. C. 81, Robert Clare, went with the undertakers to exhume the body of Tsang

Leong Awoot, a girl 13 years of age, was examined :- I live in Peel Street, having been living there several years. I go to School every day, at Wing Wah Lane, d'Aguilar Street. The deceased had been ill two or three days before she died. My mother Leong Alai, never beats her ser-The | Santos before at the window. When I was beaten, Mr Santos called out something from the window, but what he called out I did not understand. Mr Santos did not pull me away from my mother when she beat me, but King Chuen did. When I me, or I'll die;" I only called out "don't flog me." I never saw the deceased beaten by my mother. On the day Amul died I was in school and I did not see her coffin leave the house.

By a Juror :- Mr Santos called out after

I was beaten. By Mr Ng Choy :- I was at home the whole morning on the 6th and I did not see any one beat her.

By the Court :- When the Chinese doctor came, Amui was in the passage lying down, Sikh Constable No. 545, Perturb Singh, was examined. He was on duty one morn-

and called out in Chinese "Mo ta, mo ta" ("don't beat, don't beat"). Mr Santon also called out something. The beating then ceased. Before this witness heard the sounds as of beating with a cane. Leong Alai :- I live in Peel Street on the third floor. The deceased lived with me; I am the mistress of the house; I have been living there about three years. I paid the girls \$3 and their food. They were in the

house one year and two months. The deceased was a good servant : I have had occasion to scold her sometimes for disobedience but never beat her. I never beat the Amah Akew. I recollect last Monday I beat my daughter Leong Awoot for spilling some water. I beat no one else that morning; I am quite sure of that. The deceased was in bed sick that morning; she had been ill 4 or 5 days. I sent for the Doctor to look at her that morning; he By the Coroner :- I have had charge of my two nieces 4 or 5 years. I did not buy

them, but I presented their father with a present of \$30 when I received them. I did not pay all this at once, but in small sums from time to time. I have been in Hongkong about 15 or 16 years. I think the the cloth over her face when she died. My reason for burying her so soon was that I had a lot of children in the house and l wanted the place cleaned up. I paid the expenses of her funeral, they were \$7. I don't know what reason Mr Santos had to make this charge against me. I did not beat the child. No men sleep in my house at night. I did not hear any one call out Amoy and the other ports from which to me "Do not best that child." I did not shut the window. No girl said "Don't beat me, or I'll die." By a Juror :- The girl died in the bed in

> on any occasion. The Juror | It is a custom amongst the Chinese to lower the body from the window; what was done in this case? Answer | She was a girl not grown up, and was therefore brought down the stairs,

the passage. I never flogged the deceased

Mr Ng Choy: It is not the custom to lower the body of a child from the window. By the Coroner :-- Had she been my own daughter I should have done as I have done. Leong Amui, a little girl 12 years of age, was next examined :- I have been in Hongkong o years. I last saw my father in Canton last year; my mother was at Canton last year. My mistress is very good to me; she does not beat me. I was not told to may this. I have been beaten two or three times. I never saw my aunt beat Amui on any occasion. I was out on Monday morning; I went to get medicine. The deceased often told me she was sick; she said she felt tired and had a pain in her chest. She only ate a couple of mouthfuls of rice on Stinday. I saw Awoot beaten a little after 7 o'clock with a cane. The

deceased and Akow were sisters. Mr Ng Achoy then addressed the Core-He said he did not wish to say No. 4404.—August 11, 1877.]

very trustworthy gentleman; but there was | plained to the Justices. not a tittle of evidence that the deceased | Discussion then turned on the question died from beating. The doctor's evidence | whether the breaking out of the cell was a and the evidence of others contradicted The defendant could not remain constituted the prison. so calm if she had beaten the deceased. His Worship knew that if a person dies Attorney General here he remembered a under suspicious circumstances in China,

not beaten. party, and they of course very naturally member. endeavoured to screen the woman. Then even the poorest of them managed to get demeanor. some kind of decent clothing for their The Chief Justice thought the putting of deceased friends. Unfortunately the medical | the prisoner into the solitary cell was a dotestimony was not conclusive as to the mestic punishment; he had committed a cause of death, decomposition having set | breach of the Gaol discipline and was put | in so rapidly; but at the same time if there to be subdued. the deceased had been beaten the places the breach of discipline, he could be flogged so beaten would very naturally decompose every time he did so until he was subdued. much more rapidly than the other parts, He did not think that his offence could and the body was very much decomposed about the head and shoulders. They had they thought the death of the deceased was | cell with intent to escape. accelerated by beating, they must find a verdict of manslaughter, but at the same | General's authority for such an indictment. time they could give an open verdict if they did not think the evidence conclusive. | cell the prisoner was lawfully put in was The Jury then retired, and returned into his prison.

SUPREME COURT. IN ORIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before the Full Court.) August 11, 1877.

Court in a few minutes; the foreman said

than natural cases.

Regina v. Wong Apo. This case same again before the Court points reserved by Mr Justice Snowden, who originally tried the case.

The prisoner was under confinement Victoria Gaol on a sentence of years' penal servitude for burglary. In the course of his imprisonment he committed a breach of the Gaol discipli e by refusing to work and was ordered by Mr Tomlin, the acting superintendent of the Gaol to three days' solitary confinement to take effect on the 15th, 21st and 22nd June last, and while undergoing this solitary confinement on the 21st he attempted to break out of his cell by removing the bricks of the wall. The prisoner was indicted for attempt to escape from his cell and was found guilty. In the course of trial, however, several points were for argument, and they took the form of a stated case, in which several questions were submitted to the Court; of which the following is the effect :-(1) Whether regulation No. under the head of punishment for breach of Gaol rules, as authorised by an Order in Council published in the Government Gazette dated the 11th March 1877, was repugnant to the provisions of Section 11 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1863, so far as the latter authorised imprisonment in a solitary cell not exceeding three days on rice and water was concerned. (2) Did the words of the rule so published in the Gazette of the 10th March 1877, or the words of Section 11 of Ordinance No. 4 of 1868 authorise the Superintendent of the Gaol to punish prisoners with three days' (not consecutive) solitary confinement on a diet of rice and (3) If they did not, was the pri soner lawfully confined in the Gaol from which he attempted to escape? and could he be convicted on this information? Whether evidence of the authority under which the Superintendent received the priafter his trial and conviction for burglary was sufficient. (5) Whether the attempt to break out of the cell in which the prisoner had been confined, not in execution of the sentence under the original conviction but as a punishment of the gaol rules, could be held to be an attempt to escape within the meaning of this information, and whether it was an offence against the law of England.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillippo, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, Mr Sharp, appeared in support of the

The prisoner Wong Apo was present in the dock. The Attorney General said this argument was on certain legal points reserved by Mr. Justice Snowden in a case which was tried by him on the 30th July, in which the prisoner, who was under confinement on a conviction in the Sessions of May 1877, under the authority of the Criminal Calendar for that month, was convicted of attempting to escape from his cell on the 21st June. He submitted that the question was whether the evidence of the Uriminal Calendar and the record of the Court conviction was sufficient authority for the detention of the prisoner. He considered the record of conviction was quite sufficient evidence so far as this Court was concerned, and that the Criminal Calendar, which was only a sort of notice to the Gaoler, was not necessary, and, according to the authority he quoted,

it was of no effect whatever. The Ohief Justice said it was laid down in both Blackstone and Chitty that a mere verbal order of the Judge was sufficient authority to the Sheriff to hang a mau

After further discussion, the Attorney General proceeded to the second point whether the Gaoler had authority to award three days' solitary confinement which were not consecutive. The Ordinance gave him the power to award that punishment to any prisoner for breach of Gaol discipline. for a period not exceeding three days, but It did not specify whether the three days

to be consecutive. The Chief Justice did not see why this point should be adjudicated by this Court, for if the Gaoler was guilty of any misconthrough them to the Governor. Supposing assign a counsel to argue the points for the Singapore | 31, British ship, Southminster, horse sprang to his feet, and with a joyful steam engine to hold 'em, woundn't tempt the prisoner was tortured in Gaol, that prisoner. would not here justified his escaping from . Judgment reserved.

anything against Mr Santos; he might be a | the Gaol; his remedy was to have com-

breaking out of prison, and as to what The Chief Justice said that when he was

case in which he considered it his duty to the people will create a disturbance and prosecute the Superintendent of the Gaol. call for an investigation. Then again There was a prisoner confined in the Gaol Awoot stated that she had been beaten whose wife's sister the Superintendent that morning, but that the deceased was married, and there was great jollification in the superintendent's house attached to The Coroner, addressing the Jury, said the Gaol building. There was a dinner in they must take into consideration, that the house that night and the prisoner was although there was only Mr Santos and his invited to it. During the trial of this case, servant to swear to the girl having been the question of the limits of the prison was beaten, and there were a number of wit- much discussed and it was held that the nesses who swore she was not, that Mr superintendent's house was not part of Santos by the woman's own statement had the prison. The prisoner was convicted no motive in giving false testimony. The for breach of prison, and how long he was Chinese witnesses were all of one family sentenced to his Lordship could not re-

The Attorney General contended that as again the hasty manner in which the de- regards the present case, the prisoner was ceased had been buried was a suspicious in the lawful custody of Mr Tomlin, and circumstance. The body was buried in if he attempted to escape by attempting to old rags, and the Chinese were wont break away from the cell in which he was to shew great respect to their dead; lawfully confined he was guilty of a mis-

be called breach of prison.

The Attorney General pointed out that the evidence, however, and he the prisoner was not indicted for breach of would leave the case in their hands. If prison but for attempt to break out of his

The Chief Justice asked for the Attorney The Attorney General submitted that the

Mr Justice Snowden supposed a case where a prisoner was ordered to be put in We are of opinion that there is no evidence stocks in the gaol, and he attempted to to shew that the deceased died from other bre k away from the stocks; would that be a breach of prison?

The Attorney General replied that it was the stocks woold at that time be the mode of his imprisonment and was consequently his prison.

Discussion again turned on domestic punishment for breach of the rules and regulations of the Gaol. The Chief Justice thought that as the Superintendent was authorised to inflict flogging even from day to day on prisoners in conjunction with the the shape of an argument on certain legal Magistrate, the offence of attempting to break from the cell could be so dealt with.

The Attorney General said that power of the Superintendent would not oust the jurisdiction of this Court. He repeated the argument that as the Ordinance gave the Superintendent power to imprison prisoner within the prison, any attempt to break away therefrom, even from the stocks, was a misdemeanor, for an attempt to commit a misdemeanor was a misde-

The Chief Justice said that if it was part of a prisoner's sentence that he should be exposed in the stocks outside the prison, and that he attempted to escape from the atocks while in custody, it would clearly be a breach of prison, but if he attempted to do so in the Gaol, it was, to his Lordship's this charge. mind, not a breach of prison.

On the 3rd question, the Attorney over-rode the Gaol rules and regulations. The Ordinance only said that the Superintendent could award solitary confinement not exceeding three days, and did not say consecutively. If Mr Tomlin had this power conferred on him the Ordinance, the rules and regulations could not take it away from him. The question here was whether or not the Superintendent had power to give three days' solitary confinement not to be consecutive. The Attorney General had looked through the Ordinances and in all of them with one or two exceptions, there was a fixing of time within which a sentence was to carried out, but in this particular case, it was not so. This shewed clearly the intention of the Legislature in leaving out the word consecutively, for if the gaoler was obliged to give three consecutive days' solitary confinement, it might interfere with the arrangements of the Gaol.

Mr Snowden asked if in giving these three days which were not consecutive, Mr Tomlin was following old practice. Mr Tomlin said he was.

day to-morrow, another three months hence, and another three months further on. It was simply absurd.

The Attorney General said it might look

could not construe a penal law absurdly, and would not do so. The Attorney General observed that the breaking up of the three days would be

rather liked by the prisoners, he thought. The Chief Justice said it would not; the punishment would appear heavier to the prisoners, as they would have it hanging over their heads for an unlimited period. Brief argument then followed on the re-

maining questions, and in the end their Lordships reserved judgment on the points.

The Attorney General suggested that the practice at home was that the prisoner need gon provinces rain has been so copious this ally. Some of the stories may possibly not be present. In cases of points reserved, | year, at Capiz, a province of Pansy, the the Court was the prisoner's counsel, and drought continues with prejudice to the so far as the present prisoner was concerned, fields.

he was in very good hands. purport of the argument should be inter- improved, and the latest news are favour- suddenly and lay apparently lifeless on the opinion of women as expressed by a young preted to the prisoner, and as Mr Justice able, with a tendency to rise. The Panla-Snowden had taken notes pretty fully, he tuan and the Carpetane have encountered tears, and bewalled the unhappy fate which ly gin up all idea of the wimmen folks, and might have the kindness to read them out very hard weather about the island of while the interpreter would interpret them | Alutaya opposite Capis, with revolving wind

After a pause, the Chief Justice said he was told by Mr Justice Spowden that this was not correct practice, so he would not should be consecutive or not, whereas the insist on its being done. The course he enced. Gaoi Regulations provided that they were would propose was that their Lordships they thought necessary they would adopt from Hongkong; British str. Ferntower, dried tears, for he had actually wept. As they will throw you away like a cold potato. such course as the justice of the case might from Salgon; Swedish bark Eruz, from the crowd were bending over the little Lesstwise, that is my experience. But I've

Police Intelligence. (Before the Hon. C. May.) August 11, 1877.

LARCENY OF A WATCH. the person of Thos. Francis Burr, a master mariner recently in command of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer Tong-ting at Shanghai, who is down here at present for the good of his health.

gold chain and trinklets valued \$200, and Falmouth. ran away; this was a little above the new Roman Catholic Church. He gave chase after him for 20 yards, when suddenly he dashed in amongst some hamboos, he followed but lost him and then retraced his steps. Seeing a Chinaman with a lantern he spoke to him and was guided by him to a Station at the East of the Barracks. No Constable was there. He then went to the Central Station. and Inspector Lindsay went with him to the spot. On the 4th he was sent for, to the Station, and there saw the prisoner and his watch and chain. It appears Inspector Lindsay found the prisoner at Wong-neichoong, and afterwards the watch and chain buried in his house at Government Gardens in the ground. After other evidence the prisoner was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions.

COLLUSION WITH THIEVES.

Chun Teo-kin and Li Awing, on remand charged with the robbery of a box of clothing from a servant at the Kowloon Barracks, came on again and after evidence proving blockading squadron off the coast of France, the charge, one accusing the other of asking him to assist to commit the robbery, the prisoners were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

LARCENY. in the foregoing case, was also charged with peared. While the prisoner was under gone yet? What are you waiting for Inspector Cameron, who questioned him. to an umbrella which was recognised by Mr Britto. The prisoner stated that he had pawned the watch at a pawn-shop at Chinese Kow-loong for \$3. Enquiries were board and returned to his vessel. made there and this was found to be correct, only the watch had been redeemed before, the prisoner having lost the ticket. As to the services, he gave them to A Sung as his share of the booty .- Mr Britto valued the The prisoner was also committed for trial on | jewe's, the property of the late Sultan.

Manila.

(From the Manila Papers.)

The importation of gold and silver into the Philippines during the 2nd fortnight of July was \$268,200 in Spanish gold coins, and \$33,837 in Spanish silver coins. There was no exportation of any kind during the

The Treasury has received, during the month of July, in the way of duty collected at the Custom House of Manila, the sum of \$132,326,35, against \$90,017.50 same time last year, -thus showing an increase this year of \$42,308 85, which speaks well for the public prosperity.

The works at the Mint for the reception of new machinery are far advanced, as the workmen work day and night for its | Mrs. White, the wife of a commercial completion, and it is expected it will be concluded in the course of one and a half or two months more.

The Chief Justice thought the word forwarded to Europe by the Government, former had hardly closed her eyes when she "consecutively" was understood in the 18,000 quintales has just been adjudicated fanded she heard a noise in the kitchen. Ordinance, for how would it be if of the to the Spanish steamer Cadiz, at the upset | She bastily dressed herself, and went three days were to be spread over to one price of 46 reales vellon per quintal, or downstairs to see, but the moment she \$41,400 in all.

The Chief Justice interposed and said he which nothing in the way of damage was loudly to her servant for assistance, she at done, although some of the electric sparks once grappled with her assailant, and then inundated, and this, it is said, is accounted her if she did not let him go, Over and for by the bad state and insufficiency of the

In confirmation of what has been said a few days since, the transport Marques del Duero was to sail on the 3rd August for Albay via Sugud, where she will take the | On examination it was found that he had coal necessary for the official trial.

At the conclusion, when the prisoner nests this year at Bacuit (Paragua) has been Mrs. White does not think she could rewas being removed from the dock, the larger than ever recorded before, which Chief Justice struck upon the idea that is accounted for by the liberty with every word of the argument should be in- which the natives have been working, withterpreted to the prisoner, as he had a right out the slightest fear of the assault of the to argue in reply. If he could be repre- Moros, as while the collection was being sented by Counsel, he could surely argue carried on, the gunboat Filiphio guarded the harbour.

While at Manila and the rest of the Lu-

The Chief Justice still thought that the in the grain market; that of sugar has been | thin, weary-locking horse of a Cossack fell and low Barometer resembling a typhoon. The Carpetano lost three anchors during gathered round, and in it were men whose quicks are pretty to look at, I gin in, but the storm, which continued for four hours. In the port nothing unusual was experi- the poor man without some practical ex- for em and get a bite, you find yourself at

New Castle; 30, Mail str. Salvadora, from horse in pure sympathy, a whistle was done with 'em. The Queen of Sheba, Mr Justice Snowden said they might Singapore; British str. Eastern Islan, from heard at the other end of the street. The Pompey's Pillar, and Lot's wife, with a from Bombay; Aug. 2, American bark neigh joined his macter, whose player trick ma. The night of a bonnet riles me all

ship Agustina, from Singapore.

ta, for Cadiz, via Hollo; 27, H.B.M. gun- demands an amount of eleverness seldom boat Curlew, for Hongkong; Dutch atr. to be found. Another proof of the same Java, for Salgon ; British str. Spartan, for doubtful morality was told by an oye-Yung A-kum, a gardener, was charged Hongkong; British str. Esmeralds, for witness. A Cossack having cast his eyes with the larceny of a watch and chain from Hougkong; Aug. 1, Brit. ship Kapunda, on a plece of cheese which he desired to for London; British bark Canaan, for buy from a Jew, asked to examine it. Liverpool; 2, American sch. Florence Bal- While it was in his hands he asked the ley, for Hongkong.

D. Peters, for Boston; American ship bargain. As he talked his comrades passed It appears that on the evening of the 31st | Camilla, for New York; American ship | behind him and each out off a piece. The July the gentleman was out for a walk and Portland Lloyds, for San Francisco; Brit. Consack said it was a small cheese, the Jew coming down Garden Road at about 8 p.m. ship Kents Bank, for New York; American | that it was a big one. But as the Cossack he was met by the prisoner, who suddenly bark Lizzle H., for New York; Spanish str. | could show it from time to time looking rushed at him with both hands, tried to Cadiz, for Singapore, Barcelona, Cadiz and smaller and smaller, the Jew, afraid to push him backwards and at the same time Liverpool; British ship Merwanjee Fram- attempt any violence, gave in to the snatched his silver watch valued \$25 and a jee, for Liverpool; Brit. ship Durham, for Cossack's price, which, unlike that of the

LONDON GOSSIP.

June 6th. The latest novelty in the Park seems to be a small Egyptian boy, very picturesquely dressed, and with bare brown legs, who walks behind a gentleman and lady as a page, and to whom the lady hands her parasol when not requiring it.

Torpedoes, as is known, are not by any means a new invention; and the following story, which I have heard from a friend of the late Sir Charles Napier, may be taken to heart by those who have to employ

During the war with France an ingenious person devised a torpedo which was designed to be screwed on to the bottom of the wooden ships of that time, and to explode by clockwork, so arranged as to be put in motion by a lever, and to explode the torpedo within a quarter of an hour of its being started. Charley Napier, then lieutenant on one of the vessels of volunteered to go with a boat's crew and fasten this engine to a large French man-ofwar in the blocksded port. A dark night was of course obesen for the venture, and Napier started with a boat's crew and the torpedo. Partly through the darkness and Cheung Tso Kew, one of the defendants | partly through the currents, they were no less than three hours before they found stealing an umbrella, a silver watch, a Ger- | the Freuchman, but having done so, they man silver tea-pot, a coffee-pot and a butter approached silently and reached the lofty dish, the property of Mr C. A. de Britto, side of the vessel without being discovered. who lived at No. 2, Staunton Street. The Young Napier, without a word, proceeded prisoner was in the employ of Mr Britto | calmly enough to screw his torpedo into from 1st June to 8th July, and a robbery her, and had nearly completed his task, was committed in the house on the when a figure looked over the side, and last named day, when the prisoner disap- | said-"Damn you, Napier, haven't you remand in connection with the previous The lieutenant's consternation at finding case, he was seen by Mr Britto as he was he had nearly blown up his own vessel may brought out of Gaol one day. He was at | be imagined. Nothing daunted, however, once identified, and a report was made to but rather encouraged, he now unscrewed the torpedo, and taking a fresh departure, He admitted that he stole the things in once more pulled away in the direction of company with a man named A Sung. A the Frenchman. But he had not gone far pawn-ticket was found on him and it related | when his coxswain said suddenly to him, "Please, sir, that there clockwork's off—the beggar's ticking." So, indeed, the beggar was, and Napier promptly threw it over-

The Whitehall Review is informed on the most reliable authority that the Turks have obtained a loan of two millions of money from some large houses in Paris deeply interested in Turkish securities. This loan watch at \$14 and the tea services at \$25. is on the security of diamonds and other

A remarkable illustration of the evil

effects of tobacco smoking is afforded by a fact lately published by the French Anti-Tobacco Association. Two twin children (boys) were growing quite satisfactorily, and were about four years old, when one of them was taken ill with some trifling allment. A friend of the family, happening to see the suffering infant, unfortunately placed in his hands as a kind of plaything a lighted pipe. The child immediately puffed away at the pipe, and, strange to say, appeared to enjoy it thoroughly. The amusement soon became a habit, then a necessity, until the child was continually worrying neighbours and even strangers in the streets to give it tobacco. The effect of incessant smoking on his constitution was disastrons. While his brother rapidly shot up into manhood, the premature smoker remained stationary in his development. He is at the present moment in reality a young man, but in appearance a puny infant, as stunted in intelligence as he is in

traveller, living in Addison Road, Notting Hill, had a struggle with a burglar a few nights since. About half-past eleven she Of 20,000 quintales leaf tobacco to be and her servant retired to rest, and the opened the kitchen door the candle she A thunder-storm of some intensity, so- carried was dashed out of her hand, and companied by heavy rains, passed over she herself was flung violently to the floor. Manila on the evening of the Slat July, Mrs. White, however, is a powerfully built and continued for about two hours, during lady; so jumping to her feet and crying were heard to fall very near. The rain a struggle began, the burglar swearing at was so copious that some of the roads were her terribly, and threatening to "do" for over again did he try to trip her up, but not till the servant rushed screaming downstairs did he, by a sudden wrench manage to free himself, when he jumped through the open window and made off. effected an entry by breaking a pane of It is said that the collection of bird's glass and then forcing open the shutters, cognise him owing to the darkness, but she has the satisfaction of knowing that he did not get any booty.

Many stories are told of the eleverness of the Cossacks in obtaining what they need for themselves or horses, and all tend to show that their morality is of a different type to that of European civilisation generhave been invented, but they show the general tone of feeling and what is expected from these quaint, reckless, merry troops. Iloilo, July 30. There is no alteration Passing through the streets of Galain, the Beinesy, from Balgon | 9, Franch beth was much admired aven by these who grat,"

Marie Charlotte, from Saigon; Spanish suffered by it. To deceive the good people of Galatz in any transaction in which Departures. - July 26, Spanish ship Pepi- money is involved is no easy task, and price, which was, of course, exorbitant. Loading on Aug. 1 .- American bark J. He placed it under his arm and began to Sibylline books, grew ever smaller and smaller, as the article he had to buy diminished

I overheard a clever thing from a pretty mouth the other day. A ponderous steamroller, about as heavy as a Woolwich infant, crashed through the cellar of a house in Chelsea. A wondering crowd were unable to suggest what the unfortunate owner of the tenement should do under the circumstances. Said a young girl-" He ought to put a notice up at once: "If this article is not removed by the owners within twenty-four hours, it will be sold to defray expenses !""

It is not pleasant for a speaker to find the choicest pearls of his oratory greeted with the contemptuous cirticism of "Bosh!" It is still more unpleasant when the person so assailed writes M.P. after his name; and it seems perfectly monstrous that such an expression should be shouted from the Speaker's Gallery of the House of Commons, in the course of a debate, by a gentleman seated therein who had been dining not wisely but too well. Such an event, however, shook the dignity of the House to its very foundations a night or two ago. The Serjeant-at-Arms was instantly called in, and the disturber-who is said to have been an editor on his travels-was promptly removed from the preclucts of Parliament, and bidden not to return. Nevertheless, he found his way back again into the lobby, and was a second time removed, with the very plain intimation that, if found there again, he would be incarcerated in the "chamber" which has lately been put in order for the reception of recalcitrant members, or outsiders, who fail to behave themselves with decency and discretion.

Three of the Metropolitan vestries are thinking of combining for the establishment of a large floating swimming bath, to be moored between Blackfriars and Southwarl Bridges for the use of the poor. The scheme provides that at certain periods of the day admission to the bath shall be free, while at others a merely nominal sum will be London and demanded from each bather. It is to be loped the proposal will fructify, for a bathing establishment on a large scale is | When left. Name.

for the use of the Russian army, by the 28, Janet Ferguson, order of the Grand Duke Nicholas, promises | Mar. to be a great success. Its contents consist 17, D. McB. Park, of-All orders emanating from head-quar- - Astrea, ters; reports of decorations, &c., news from | 19, Cygnus, the meat of war; lists of killed, wounded, | 22, Birling (s.), and sick; and private news and correspond- | 27. Fortuna (s.), ence. The paper appears daily; its editor Apr. is Lieut. Kretoriski, and the sub-editor M. Uriz, one of Prince Tscherkasky's officers. M. About states that Marshal MacMahon | 13. Vega. is the grandson of an obscure country doctor 18, Titan, who came from Limerick in 1747, took a degree at Rheims, and settled at Autun.

The peculiar circumstances under which he became domiciled there may be read in one of the most famous suits of the last 10. David, A scheme is now well advanced for the 12. Peruvian. formation of a veteran or reserve volunteer force, formed of men who have been returned as efficient for ten years.

capitation grant will probably be allowed | 15, Sophia, for its members on condition that they perform six drills, and are present at the 19. Melusine, annual inspection. It is found that the numerical weakness of many once flourish- 19. Hesperia (s.) ing corps arises from the fact that men | 26. Martha Jackson. averaging from thirty-one to thirty-five 26. Alexandra. years of age, who have been eight or ten | 27. Kate Carnie, years connected with their regiments, are | 30. C. R. Bishop, through increasing cares of business unable | 30. Cilumum. to afford the time for the autumn drills and June the training under canvas.

The claims against the proprietors of the bridge at Bath, the scene of the recent disaster, are expected to amount to 30,000% at least - probably even more than that. Should the cases be all decided against the proprietors, the claims and costs will more to in swallow up all the profits of the bridge since it was erected. This should be a warning to other proprietors of suspension bridges to look closely after the safety of such structures.

Toole, the Irish comedian, is said to have carried a good deal of " local color" on his return to England from America. He is acting in a burlesque in London, and, as one of the great Kentucky rifle team, it is highly amusing to hear him, in nasal tones and curiously slow and measured utterance, undertaking to "do his level best" to hit a fly on the far mountain slope, and then magnanimously decline the feat in the words, "No, sir, I see that fly's Mar. back is turned, and I will never take ad- 24, Wigton, vantage even of a fly."

Gilby, the London wine-merchant who got several pages cut out of Rhoda Broughton's last novel because she spoke contemptuously therein of his beverages, has been ingeniously defied by Christy's min. 23, Duke of Abercorn, London strels. One of them sang :--

Ten little niggers drinking shorry wine, One drank-(here another held up a placard with the single word " Gilby's" on it, and then the 19, Norman Court, singer went on)-

then there were him. Gilby was furious, but his lawyers told him he could do nothing, for neither of the

minstrels had attered a complete libel. A Colorado paper prints the following ground. Its master was moved even to man known to its reporter ! " I have recenthad not only deprived him of a favourite, come back to perlitical life. I am more at had not only deprived him of a favourite, come back to perhitical life. I am more at 28, C. F., but left him horseless just at the most home in this line than in huntin the fair 27, Maxima, interesting moment of the war. A crowd sects. Angels in petticosts and kiss-mekind hearts would not suffer them to leave | they are as slippery as ells; when you fish pression of their pity. A subscription was the wrong end of the hook-you're ketched made, and the man, taking the saddle from yourself; and when you've stuffed 'em with Arrivale .- July 26, British bark Penrith, the lifeless animal, went on his way with fruits, pastry, doggertypes, and jewellery,

	Quotátions.
	Номекоме, Аизият 11, 1877.
0	PIUM.—New Patna, cash\$590
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-	Old Patna, cash, 5871
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1	Oredits, 3/114 Documentary, Smonths eight, 3/114
В	Calcutta, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1	Shanghal, demand,
1	Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., 9 prem.
	Mexicans,
	Gold Leaf, 26.50 English Sovereigns, 5.13
	Australian Sovereigns, 5.13
	Discount, 9 a 10
ı	Shares.
1	Hongkong Bank, 42 % prem. Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$800
	China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,650
	Chinese Insurance Co., \$242
	Yangtaze Ins. Association, Tis. 715 North China Ins. Co., Tis. 860
	H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$590
	China Fire Ins. Co., \$150 H.K. & W. Dook Co., 24 % dis.
	H. K. O. & M. B. boat Co., 10 % dis. ex div.
	Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tis. 80
	Hongkong Gas Co., \$75 Hongkong Hotel Co., \$60
1	Chinese Imperial Loan, £104
	Temperature.
-	(Taken at Mesers Falsoner & Co.'s Fremise:
	Queen's Road.)
	Hongkong, August 11, 1877. BAROMETER— 9 A.M 29.750
ě	Do. 1 P.M 29.730
9	Do. 4 P.M 85
3	THERMOMETER—9 A.M 85 Do. 1 P.M 87
	Do. 4 P.M
ļ=	Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. 802 Do. Do. 1 P.M. 82
6	Do. Do. 1 P.M. 82 Do. Do. 4 P.M. —
t	Do. Maximum 88
k	Do. Minimum over night 81
0	Shipping Intelligence.
y	The following is corrected from the latest
e	London and Colonial Papers :

VESSELS TO ARRIVE. AT HONGKONG. Cardiff (Brest Feb.23 The new paper which has been established | 5. Carrizal, Glasgow v. S'pore Sunderland v. S'pore New York Cardiff for Canton Cardiff Antwerp Cardiff Cardiff 11, H. S. Sandford, Hamburg Penarth Liverpool 4. James Shepherd. London 7. Woodville, Hamburg Antwerp Antwerp Liverpool Cardiff Melbourne Hamburg Liverpool Hamburg Penarth London

> $\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{eal}}$ Penarth Liverpool London Falmouth Penarth Hamburg 2. Marco Polo, London Melbrek. Faugh-a-Ballaugh, London Rhuddlan Castle, Cuxhaven F'dinand Brumm, Portsmouth Elmatone. Penarth Dartmouth. Denbighthire. Cardiff Cardiff

Oneids. Cardiff City of Halifax. 19. Lord of the Isles, Penarth London Burmese (s.) London Cassandra (e.), 25. Hesperia (s.), Hamburg Liverpool 26, Stentor (s.), Penarth

London v. Cardiff 29. Carl Ritter. Hamburg 1. Niagara. 3, City of Limerick (s.) Liverpool v. L'don AT SHANGHAL.

London New York 10, F. B. Watson, New York 19, Strathearn, 2, Goodell. New York 5, Abbey Cowper, London .

12, Edward Barrow. Antwerp Gravesend London Transmission 3

Deal 4. Hermann 9, Birchvale, New York 8. Navesink, Cuxhaven 30, Hopewell, Glasgow AT AMOY,

Swansea Oatdiff' Swansea AT CHEFOO.

Cardiff (Spk'n June 24 7. Alcestia, Newcastle (N.S.W.) 25, Babylon, LOADING YOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS. At London. -- Steamers via Suez Canali Loudoun Castle. Madagarcar. Strathalriy. Yorkshire. Sailing Vessels.

Titania. Leander. Felix Mendelssohn. Falcon. At Liverpool. Agemention (a.) Hereti

Portfolio.

"I WOULD NOT, IF I COULD." I would not dig my past Up from its grave of weakness and regret; Up from its hopes-which glimmered but to set-Its dreams, that could not last!

Yet I can look before, And profit by the lessons sadly learned; As children, playing with the fire, are burned, And tempt its glow no more.

I would not, if I could, Live o'er again this dark, uncertain life-This slipping backward in the daily strife Of reaching after good.

Yet I can know how weak Are all below, and so sweet Charity . Will cling and grow about each form I see, And thus to me will speak:

I would not open out The half-healed wounds of other years, long fled 'Twere better they were numbered with the dead, Better than fear or doubt. Yet I can truly say,

Let the dead past bury its dead. We go So swiftly onward to life's sunset glow-And then, there is no day! Life is too short to wasto In vain repinings or in weak regrets;

The strongest heart endures, and never frets O'er joys it may not taste; And he who can go on Bravely and firmly in the allotted way,

Gaining now strength with every darkened ray.

Shall surely reach the dawn. And so I would not lift Up from the grave the shadows of my past : The clouds that all my sky once overcast Into the night may drift.

For there's enough to fill Each hour and moment of the days to come ; Then wherefore woo the shadows to our home The valleys to our hill?

BEAUTY. - Never lose an opportunity of seeing anything beautiful. Beauty is God's handwriting-a wayside sacrament. Welcome it in every face, every fair sky, every fair flower, and thank him with your eye, It is a charming draught—a cup of blessing.

RIGHTEOUS VENGEANCE. -Some one having urged Tasso to avenge himself upon a man who had done him many injuries, he said, "I wish to take from him neither his property, nor his life, nor his honor, but only his ill-will towards me."

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

(World.) As a trim damsel opens the door of Mr Bishop Heber's well-known lines. At the innocent acts sends trouble. We will dine inadvisable to slope the canal, the boats Santley's house, hard by the church in conclusion of his education at Queen's together once a month, on an unlucky day themselves might be made in the shape of which the late Mr Bellew achieved fame as College, Liverpool, he was set to pore over if we can, and ask Miss Clauton, if she inclined planes so that they would run down a pulpit-orator, the voice of the great barl ledgers and vex his soul with the minuties should be in the city, to dine with us. At hill upon a level canal. There is something tone strikes full upon the ear with that G. of business. As his voice ripened, he be- that time we will perform as many reputed so deep, so amazing, in this proposition that for which he is celebrated. At home Mr came a member of a musical association unlucky acts as practicable, and at the end Santley is as much unlike Danny Man as it called the 'Società Armonica,' organised of our meeting discuss our mishaps, see if is possible to imagine: a strongly built by a veteran violoncello player, Mr Joseph natural laws cannot sufficiently account for man, broad and deep chested, with a very Liedl, who at last induced the organist to them, and send an account of them to the the water from the canal, lay rails on the low shirt-collar and a loosely knotted wisp allow his son, then a very good amateur, Sun, omitting the names. of silk round his bull-neck, clad not in to go to Italy to finish his musical educa- "Is it lucky to be under the ban of ill- and run them with a locomotive. Your gorgeous dressing gown, but in a short tion. There he fell into excellent hands. luck? I think so sometimes. There is a committee has been very much struck with velvet coat of sporting cut. Not one of the His master, Signor Gaetano Nava, was one popular superstition that the person who this proposition, but has concluded, upon the protusive point of the desired implelanguidly ornamental order of beings; but of the good old 'solid' school of Lablache destroys a cat will have seven years of reflection, that it is rather too revolutionary. ment, which is uniformly free from rust, a blue-eyed, fresh-coloured, vigorous Lan- and Rubini, who utterly abjured the misfortune. In my life I have destroyed If canal navigation should be begun in this and in condition for immediate use. cashire lad—a very Englishman to look hothouse system of instruction. He was fully one hundred cats. Hence, I am to manner, probably we should soon have the Still, the demand for needles is rarely so upon, albeit his accent—as is not uncom—accustomed to compare the young vocalists have 700 years of bad luck. Does not this railroad companies running their trains on importunate as to justify the systematic Hibernian influence. Across his powerful before they had half mastered their profest that of most patriarchs? Then let us count traveling in the air with balloons. Such chest meanders a heavy silver chain, with a sion—to Jonah's gourd, and fairly lost his our evil star of destiny, and take a new things would unsettle the foundations of lump of lapis lazuli at one end and at the temper when he saw a veritable mudlark lease of life from the dark side of daily society and induce anarchy and chaos. other a mighty silver watch, like those taken out of the Arno and brought before events." worn by railway guards, and weighing half | the public in six months, to the no small | a pound or thereabouts. All men have had detriment of a voice of magnificent range of the broadest intelligence—have cherished their cherished fancy, their pet ambition. and power. Like Mr Henry Phillips, he the strangest superstitions. Dr Johnson Mr Santley looked foward to the possession | throught three months not too long to must put his right foot foremost in going of a huge watch. During his brilliant spend in studying a song, and drilled his up stairs. Sir Walter Scott firmly believed career he has acquired several specimens of pupils with tremendous thoroughness, that all marriages in May were unfortunate: horological art, but was never truly happy Thanks to the teaching of Signor Nava and and more than half the intelligent people till he made his recent purchase, which his own industry, Mr Santley first sang with whom we have conversed on that completely realises the dream of his child- publicly in opera at Pavia, during the hood. On this bright morning he is hard | Carnival of 1856-7. His first appearance | and are ready to cite any number of striking at work—exercising his memory and his was not calculated to elate the English instances in confirmation of that theory. lungs-rolling cascades of sound out of his | baritone to any dangerous extent. The muscular throat—rattling his fingers over opera produced was that since-forgotten a science, and therefore both lucky and the keys of a Collard's grand piano- work, Lamberto Malatesta. It is perhaps unlucky men are something of a mystery. forte - and watching the methodical hardly fair to say it is forgotten, for it was Nor can we fully account for the popular what his conduct would be under such instrument he entertains a profound may be roughly described a coup d'essai any other theory than this, that it accords plan are of a formidable character. The affection, and invariably falls back upon altogether. The book was written by a stud- with the observations of a considerable mule would, of course, be wholly excluded sheet-anchor of song. Before dreaming of graces of expression, he is careful that exact time, and consequently perfect rhythm, shall be secured. From his severe standpoint he looks upon a correct interpretation of the composer's meaning as the first duty of the singer. This honestly fulfilled, it is time enough to think about expressionthat pitfall of young artists, who, overanxious to produce the maximum of effect with the minimum of study, are but too ant to lose sight of the composer altogether. Solo-singing in concerts and drawingrooms has a tendency to exalt the executant at the expense of the creator. The former is master of the situation, and provided he makes his points and brings out the best note of his voice, whether it be set down for him or not, may take liberties with the score without suffering, except from the gradual deterioration of style brought about by free-and-easy rendition. With the operatio singer it is far otherwise. He has to think of others as well as of himself, and must keep his genius within certain limits. The study of a prominent part in an opera or oratorio involves a knowledge of the whole, and consequently many hours of hard work and patient attention to the business of interpretation Those who listen to operatie music have

little idea of the anxious hours which precede the production of a new piece, and the careful attention to general effect which

Phillips, of Rubinstein, and other lights steadily set his face against all attempts to make up a company of thirteen for a dinner up," and then Jones cleared his throat and | which they are to be shipped, and by 4 or of the musical and dramatic world, he gets Italicise or even to Gallicise him. He party. We hear much about religious through his correspondence with com- actually was proof against the bhindishments superstitions. But there is a cloud of mendable punctuality. Then, unless due of Colonel Mapleson, who strove hard to superstitions which have not the remotest at rehearsal, he works steadily at home till impose upon him the name of "Santelli." one or two o'clock-voice, planoforte, and and falling therein, pleaded piteously for metronome all in full blast. Then comes 'Monsieur' instead of Mr ,5 but in this the hygienic part of the programme-a case the elequence of the colonel was lost, to exchange the atmosphere Charles Santley unto this day. of the theatre for the fresh breeze of the But as Care sits behind the horseman, so does Work follow the pedestrian. The long morning has been passed in mastering the work of the future—the new opera in course of rehearsal; but the impression made by novel airs must be, as it were, washed out of the mind, and the music of that particular evening brought vividly before it. Hence, after the first charp walk is over and the pace becomes adagio, the opera in actual work is mentally gone through from beginning to end, and notes are made for polishing here and there. To the walk succeeds dinner, a welcome rite to an appetite whetted by work mental and physical. It is an early dinner-as that of a singer must necessarily be-and of good but simple materials, moistened with a sparing allowance of wine. After dinner is the interval for digestion, enlivened by reading of a miscellaneous kind. Mr Santley is well acquainted with the principal modern languages, and is, moreover, a lover of the exact sciences. Chemistry and mathematics appear at the first glance odd amusements for a great singer and an excellent actor, but Mr Santley finds much comfort in these pursuits. He is, however, no fanatical lover of science, and gives history and romance a fair share of attention. When he feels especially fresh and vigorous he settles down to a spell at Thomas Carlyle, for whose genius he entertains unbounded admiration. At

night work sets in again; the excitement

of appearing before the public must be gone

through; and then comes the quiet drive

home, the modest supper of macaroni or

tripe and onions, a cigar, and rest.

Santley took kindly to dramatic music, for Santley, sometime organist in the Rev. Forbidden to think of music, much less the proposes :stage, as a profession, the son nevertheless learned his music-lessons well, and in an men, a Misfortune Club, for the purpose of Bostwick the first prize but for the fact that elocution class struggled to overcome his trying the fates who especially abhor the | we have discovered, upon investigation, that natural nervousness, but for a long while dinner party of thirteen and visit ill-luck the water in the canal also would slide down could not get through the simplest recitation upon the person who spills salt or puts on | hill, and that it would require about fifteen without breaking down in abject fashion. a garment inside out. The boy, who was to grow into an operatio "The object of this Club shall be mutual the supply. Mr Bostwick does not mention For this never known-literally never heard. It belief in unlucky days and numbers, on circumstances. But the objections to the ent, the music was composed by a student, the number of people, that more untoward from every opportunity to view the scenery opera was performed by students, and the events are connected with certain numbers upon the route, and we fear that this would audience was made up of the same merely on certain days than with any other. As have a tendency to discourage him. Being flasco was ever seen. Amid a chorus of declaration that Columbus set sail from stop frequently for the purpose of nibbling catcalls and Homeric shouts of laughter the Lisbon on Friday; and discovered the at the catfish encountered by him, and this curtain descended on the ill-fated Lamberto New World on Friday. But then, a great would distract his attention from his work. Malatesta, brought to a premature conclu- many people would be disposed to raise the Somebody would have to dive whenever he sion, to the derangement of the Pavia opera question whether that was a lucky event. got his hind leg over the towline; and season and the funds of Mr Santley, who There was room enough in the Old World when the water was muddy, he might lose found himself shortly afterwards in Milan for all our ancestors, and it might have his way and either pull the boat in the he was working hard, studying and singing lain fallow, the paradise of Aztecs and in public at the Santa Redegonda Theatre, aborigines, for another five hundred years. when the late Mr Chorley suddenly turned . As for the good luck of seeing the new strong interest in the young singer, advised | that hypothesis is left for sentimental young him to return to England at once. Armed people. It may be observed, however, that Hall and at the Crystal Palace, he was the right shoulder. They are not at all -are wonderful evidences of what

Married to a daughter of Mr John is an indispensable qualification of an Mitchell Kemble, the son of Charles the world and break all these images of operatio singer. Mr Santley is one of the Kemble, Mr Santley delights in filling superatition. Now and then one of them hardest workers and quietest livers in his house with memorials of the theatre, goes down, but some other one comes in to profession. Like many other successful The very pictures on the walls are the take its place. Fortunate events do not men he has found that success means work of histrionic draughtsmen. He is marshal themselves by lucky days or numincreased work—that the position achieved the happy possessor of an excellent water. bers. The thirteenth man lives and prosby infinite labour can only be held on colour drawing, Great Expectations -an pers after he has direct at the club, or with similar conditions-and has wisely prison old woman watching a very little sprout his friends. Friday is still as good a day parti. He may be said to live in his planted in a pot of enormous dimen. as was ever set down in the calendar of profession and his family. There is not sions, the work of that inimitable and over- saints. And as for any run of bad luck the faintest aroma of Bohemia in his pretty flowing humorist, the veteran John Parry resulting from seeing the new moon over house in Upper Hamilton terrace. All is | -and is also proud of a series of pen-and- | the left shoulder, if that is not a libel on quiet, orderly, and calm-not to say ink sketches of maritime subjects by Junes, the moon, it is upon moon-struck people. business-like. Perhaps the love of method a basso of the good old legitimate school, It might be worth while for some one who which has led Mr Santley to convert one | who, after graduating in the French marine, | has the patience and time for investigation. room of his house into an office, with huge | turned, like a continental Dibdin, to the to enquire whether the increase of intellicaken desk in the centre, was imbibed lyric stage. . . At the end of the garden in gence does actually lessen the superstition up his mind to stop it. One Sunday he tory to make the cans and to the boxduring his early days in a Liverpool St. John's Wood is the evidence of another of the times! Whether with the dropping counting house, but whether from tempera- | fancy -a crowd of fowl of choice breed, out of one superstition, another quite as ment or habit he is exact in all his ornamental and useful in keeping the house shaurd is not adopted; Sir Matthew Hale dealings. To his office he betakes himself supplied with new-laid eggs. In this, as in firmly believed in witches, and tried quite early in the morning; and currounded by his other tastes, Mr Santley is an English. a number in his time. But we know a in a whisper, asked him if he wouldn't try morning by 8 o'clock they are on lighters a bust of Weehter, periraite of the late Henry | man Indeed | having throughout his life Judge of this day who on no account would be more down to the rossel on mile Pills Judge of this day who on no account would be mile Judge of this day who on no account would be mile form to the rossel on mile Pills." - au/19/77.

1859; since when his comings and goings

Hampstead-to expand lungs and the Lancashire lad remains plain

SLINGS AND ARROWS OF FORTUNE

A majority of people believe in good luck and bad luck. Napoleon would not entrust an unlucky general with any important business. Yet his own luck turned at last, and he died in a miserable captivity. The luck of Napoleon III. changed several times. He was a prisoner in the fortress of Ham, a Bohemian in London and New York, afterwards Emperor of France, then captive in a German fortress, and finally died prematurely an exile in England.

Many people will not undertake any important enterprise on Friday. And that is a lucky day for a considerable number of other people. The French especially do not consider the thirteenth day of the month as other than a very unlucky day. And the number of thirteen at the dinner table is not to be tolerated. according to the superstition is sure to die. But the exceptions have nearly or quite overturned the theory. Thirteen States

did any fraternity live so comfortably on as insurmountable. It is not to be wondered at that Mr so little money, or such small credit.

Here comes one, who in a card to the portant results might be secured by making his youthful ambition was to be, not a New York Sun, proposes to defy bad for- the canal an inclined plane, so that when a singer, but an actor-a bent vigorously tune and to find happiness in misfortune. boat is placed upon it the boat will simply combated by his father, Mr William. There is a philosophy which affirms that slide down hill by the power of the attraction the more miserable we are the happier we of gravitation. This seems to us a beautiful Hugh Stowell Brown's chapel at Liverpool. | are. Hear what this modern Brahmin | method of adapting to the wants of man one

singer of marvellous arlomb, once failed improvement and a constant tempting of where we are to get those rivers. He does, ignominiously in an attempt to spout that capricious power who-or which-for however, say that if it shall be deemed

It is remarkable that notable men-men point firmly agree with Sir Walter Scott.

Good or bad luck cannot be reduced to

with the Pyne and Harrison Company in

The fact is the folk lore of the world is written with a bold hand in operatio front and boldly defies all the bad luck of what they went .- Max Adeler. unfortunate numbers and days. What is wanted is some image-breaker to go through

connection with any religious belief. They ought to be purged from intelligent minds even if they were derived by natural inheritance.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

The report of the committee upon improved locomotion was submitted to the company during the following summer. It was a long and exceedingly entertaining document, and the following extracts from it may powers some interest:

To bierence to the plan offered by Henry Bushelson, which proposes to run the boats by means of his patent propeller, we may remark that the steam-engine with which the propeller is moved would sink the boat; and even if it would not, the propeller-blades, being longer than the depth of the canal would dig about five hundred cubic feet of mud out of the bottom at each revolution. As a mud-dredge Bushel a's patent might be a success, but as a mulive-power it failure; and his suggestion that the tow-path might be cut into lengths and laid side by side and sold for a farm, therefore, is not

wholly practicable. "The idea of William Bradley is that holes might be cut in the bottom of the boat, Just you wait! I'll shake the immorta secured their independence; and if there and through these the legs of the mule could is luck in odd numbers, why not in thir- be inserted, so that it could walk along the teen? It was not the thirteenth disciple bottom, while its body is safe and dry inside. who was a traitor, but the twelfth. Nor This notion is the offspring of a fruitful and was Benedict Arnold, the Revolutionary ingenious intellect; and if the water could traitor, in any way the victim of number be kept from coming through the holes, it might be considered valuable but for one Perhaps there is no better way than thing-somebody would have to invent a boldly to defy the "slings and arrows of new kind of mule with legs about seven feet outrageous fortune." It may be a good long. Mr Bradley's mind has not yet devised thing to make faces at bad fortune, to lam- any method of procuring such a mule, and poon her, and to get up all sorts of squibs unless he can induce the ordinary kind to at her expense. This is the way the gentle walk upon stilts, we fear that the obstacles Bohemians do; and the result is that never to success in this direction may be regarded

"Mr Peterman Bostwick urges that imof the most remarkable of the laws of Nature, "I desire to form, with twelve other young and we should be inclined to give Mr rivers the size of the Mississippi to keep up your committee needs more time to consider it and brood over it.___

"Mr W. P. Robbins proposes to draw off bottom, and then put the boats on wheels albeit his accent—as is not uncomaccustomed to compare the young vocansus, nave you years or pan luck. Does not this range of sails, and stage lines conversion of a girl into a peripatetic needlewith Liverpudlians—betrays traces of pushed rapidly on to the lyric stage fact guarantee me a lease of life far beyond water by means of sails, and stage lines conversion of a girl into a peripatetic needlethat of most patriarchs? Then let us count traveling in the air with balloons. Such case, and the most earnest seamstresses canal that has no water is a licentious and incendiary canal; and it is equally improper and equally repugnant to all conservative persons when, as Mr Robbins suggests, the boats are floated in tanks and the tanks are run on rails.

> "Your committee has given much thought and patient examination to the plan of Mr Thompson McGlue. He suggests that the mules shall be clad in submarine armor and made to walk under water along the bottom of the canal, being fed with air through a pump. As we have never seen a mule in action while decorated with submarine armor, we are unable to say with positiveness promising material. No more complete for Friday, we are met with the stunning under water, too, he might be tempted to with a purse as light as his heart. Here been better that this continent should have wrong direction or be continually butting

against the bank. "Of the various other plans submitted, your committee have to say that A. R up. This gentleman was well acquainted moon over the right shoulder, and the ill Mackey's proposition to run the boat by with Mr Santley's family, and taking a luck of seeing it over the left shoulder- sails, and to fill the sails with wind by means of a steam blower on the vessel James Thompson's plan of giving the captain with a letter of introduction, he presented a considerable number of young men never and erew small scows to put on their himself to Mr Hullah, was received with propose without having seen the new moon feet, so that they could stand overboard and the grand courtesy natural to that master, over the right shoulder, and if jilted they push behind; William Black's theory that and told that 'he had got a great deal mere firmly believe that somehow the position motion could be obtained by employing out of Italy than most people, but had yet was shifted, so that the baleful influences trained sturgeon to haul the boat; and much to learn. Mr Santley appropriately of the moon fell on the left shoulder. Martin Stotesbury's plea that propulsion commenced his English career with the There are not a few gray beards also, who could be given by placing a cannon upon the part of Adam in the cratorio of the Creation. always survey the new moon from the poop-deck and firing it over the stern, so After singing for a while at St. Martin's porch, taking good care to bring it over that the recoil would shove the boat along, might not be devoid of interest to those to revolves the frame gradually advances by engaged by the Sacred Harmonic Society, superstitious. But then it might be just human mind can do when it exerts itself;

The prize has not yet been awarded. It pretty well saturated with superstition, is thought that the canal company will have -in the Old and New World-have been Now and then a brave man comes to the to make it larger before they secure exactly

THE DEACON STOPPED HIM.

Lest winter a man named Jones used to habit of coughing and clearing his throat constantly, and when he would cough a cough

coughed more vigorously than ever. During the sermon Jones fell asleep with to the shipper.

his head thrown back upon the back of the pew. The deacon unloaded his syringe, worked it up and down in the ipecae three or four times and went over to Jones. Jones' mouth was wide open. The deacon simed his syringe at the orifice and let drive. About a plnt of the stuff went into | way, in the first years of Petroleum, and Mr Jones' gullet. The next moment he have had ample time to systematize every was on his feet, spluttering and choking, addition and improvement they have made just in time to see the deacon shutting up since. You go up to their yard while an his syringe and going back to his seat. At urgent order is being filled, you see no first he didn't exactly grasp the situation. man hurried; every man is doing that Then he made up his mind to punch the portion of the work he has to do with the he suddenly began to feel sick, and he felt dispatch is accomplished by the aid of house, and he did. When the congregation order and regularity with which every came out they saw Jones leaning over the | man's work is managed and harmonized aide fence, white as a sheet of paper, and | with the work of all the others. Thoroughevery now and then heaving as if he would eventually throw up his shin-bones. When Peter Lamb walked over to him Jones said, between the convulsive gasps:

"O, it's all right! It's all right! Never you mind! I'll fix him; I'll bust the head off of him! Just as soon as I get this may not be found. awful stuff off of my stummick and am well enough to be about if I don't show that old bald-headed rooster that he can't profane the services of the sanctuary by emptying his slops into my insides, then my name's not Wm. Henry Jones. That's all liver out of him?

But he hasn't done it. Instead of fight ing he began to go to another church .-

SWALLOWING NEEDLES.

A Portuguese physician has lately, it is stated, recovered from different localities in the area of a young lady no fewer than eighty needles which she had swallowedthe New York Times assumes - either from hunger, a desire to store up needles for future use, or to amuse the children; and the journal is anxious to discover the law of nature which regulates the circulation of needles in the human body. It is a wellknown fact that if a person swallows a needle it generally works its way out of some part of the body, and this circulation of needles must be regulated by some law. but beyond the knowledge that needles do whose little son, four years old, was excirculate scientific men know nothing on tremely anxious to see the great duke, the subject. Needles cannot evidently be | Said honest Jamie to the duke, "Gudesake, guided by the law of gravity, or else they my lord, I dunna think he has ony idea ye would pass out of the feet of the person are a man at a', but a he fur-awa', outwho had devoured them; and they are just landish o'er-the-sea cre, ure." The duke, as likely to ascend as to descend. Swallow- mightily tickled with this idea, desired ing needles is, the New York Times points Jamie to bring the youngster into his preout, dangerous to the friends of the swal- sence forthwith. Out came the juvenile lower, for a father who embraced his needle- inquisitor with his finger in his mouth and swallowing daughter might suffer considerably; and the lover who furtively clasps the maiden's hand at singing-class is likely " Can ye soom (swim)?" "No, my little to spoil the even flow of the harmonies by fellow," replied his grace, "I canna soom," be found in the score. The practice is also comparatively useless, as the only contin- | wadna gie ane o' ma fayther's dukes (ducks) gency in which the needle-swallowing girl becomes valuable is when there is a sudden demand for a needle. "At such moments a careful investigation of her surface is nearly always rewarded by the discovery of prefer to carry small needle-cases in their pockets, rather than to swallow a paperful and trust to nature to bring them to the

A GREAT PETROLEUM FIRM.

Petroleum Oil is an article of Commerce obtained almost wholly from three small counties in the North-western part of Pennsylvania. This small territory scarcely 500 square miles in extent supplies therefore the whole world with light. extent to which the trade in this oil has grown since its first introduction is something marvelous (its export from the United States has more than doubled for every three years of the last twelve), and may be inferred from the amount of capital and the magnitude of the works in which the article is refined and packed for shipment.

The largest works of this kind in America and those of which the name is best known concern is from 10,000 to 15,000.

4 to \$5,000 a week. The most surprising fact about their would go clear around through the entire business is the celerity with which they congregation, as it always does on these execute orders. The President or Secretary occasions. When Jones would clear his of the Company in their office in New throat about sixty persons would follow his York, will take an order for 5,000 cases one example, involuntarily, until the voice of day and guarantee to thip it the next. the preacher could hardly be heard. As Their yard is 7 miles distant from their Jones used to go through with this perform- office, but by private telegraph line the ance every Studay, it had at last got to be particulars of the orders are sent to the intolerable to Descon Pratt, who is a singu- superintendent of the yard in less than half larly nervous man. So the deacon made a minute. He sends to the Tin Can Facbrought a jugful of ipecac along with him makers to slide in the cases, and in about and put a huge syringe in his pocket. half an hour the order is started, and that When Jones had coughed about a dozen | night the whole 5,000 cases is on the dock times, the deacon stepped over to him, and marked and ready for shipment. The next

o'clock the receipt for the goods is handed

But celerity in the business of the concern is not inconsistent with thoroughness because the dispatch is the result of order and system, a system that has grown and been shaped with the growth of their business. They first started in a very small deacon's head right there in church. Then regularity and precision of clock work. The that he had better bolt out of that meeting | machinery, a large force of men, and by the ness first and dispatch afterwards is the motto of the concern, and overseers and examiners are found at every step both in the factory and the oil yard. As a consequence there are few places in the civilized world where Devce's Brilliant Oil, in patent cans,

Miscellaneous.

GREATLY to the confusion of poets and lovers, the moon has been discovered to be no better than an old burnt-out cinder-And yet the "moon" caught fire at the Greenwich Theatre the other night. At the Aberdeen Opera House the same evening an "elephant" went up in sacrificial smoke. "Elephants" and "moons are fair game, but how would it have been if the flames got at a star !—Yorick.

DEBTS OF HONOR,-The famous Paul Jones, having resolved to pay his debts. first discharged those which he deemed debts of honor. An artisan, who was one of his creditors, called on him and presented his bill. "I have no money just now, my friend." "But, sir, I know that you paid away £50 this morning, and that you have still some left." "Oh! that was a debt of honor." "Well, sir, I will make mine one also,"-and, so saying, the man threw his accounts into the fire. Paul paid the debt on the spot.

HENRY, Duke of Buccleuch, had among his tenantry one named Jamie Howie cautiously reconnoitered the personge before him. At last quoth the urchin. a staccate scream when no such note is to "Can ye flee (fly)?" "No, I canna flee." "Well, man, for as muckle's ye are, for ye, for they can baith soom and flee?"

> A GAME OF CRIBBAGE BETWEEN A MAN AND A Dog.—A novel game of cribbage is noticed in the Kapunda Herald of July 6:--" At the conclusion of the ordinary performance of Mons. Oriel's clever dogs on Monday evening, at Crase's Room, a game of 'crib' was played between Mr. W. Roach and the dog Sultan. Two referees one of whom shuffled and dealt the cards -were then chosen from the audience, and the dog having been introduced, took up his position as usual on the top of the table. whilst Mr. Roach faced a desk, the table being at his back. On the dog's cards being dealt, Mr. Oriel would spread them in a circle, around which the dog would walk until he picked out two cards for the 'crib,' and it was curious to note that whenever it was his own 'crib,' he would put out such cards as would be likely to fatten it, such as a ten and a five, for instance; but when it was his opponent's 'crib,' he would throw out cards as far apart as possible. By whatever means the result was brought about there can be no doubt Sultan played capital game, and at the end of the eleventh deal he was declared the victor with six holes to spare, the game being once round the board. Several times he pegged well while the cards were in play, once securing six holes for showing the third

A PATENT has just been granted to one of the editors of the Evening Bulletin and in the East are the works of the Davoe the Morning Call newspapers of San Manufacturing Co., of New York. Their Francisco for a method of rapid telegraphestablishment, covering several acres of ing of stereotyped plates. It is claimed ground, and including yards, docks, stables, that by this process an entire page of a machine shops, tin can factories, packing newspaper can be transmitted by telegraph sheds, do., do., thould be visited by every in from fifteen to thirty minutes, delivering one interested in Petroleum, or in seeing the copy directly from the instrument in the ingenuity with which mechanical ap- | such form that it can be handed immediatepliances are adjusted to the work which by to the printers. In other words, the is is wished they should perform. The copy will be a substantial reproduction of surprised visitor will see there a complete | the original, except that it may be given can made out of blank sheets of tin in less in a larger-sized letter if so desired. The than four minutes, and proceeding to the stereotype plate requires no preparation oll shed will see twenty-four of these cans for the purpose of telegraphic transmission, filled with their exact complement in less other than the filling of all its depressions, than a minute and a half. The business of or spaces between the faces of the letters, this house is simply immense. Scores of with a non-conducting substance which vessels are either waiting at their docks for | may be quickly applied, the faces of the their cargoes, or at points remote are being type being left clean by means of an equally supplied by barges and lighters sailing be simple process. The plate thus prepared is tween them. and the Company's docks. placed upon a cylinder arranged to revolve The number of cases daily put up by this rapidly, so as to present each successive letter in fingers attached to a travelling A few statistics in regard to this business | frame. As the cylinder bearing the plate whom the brand of Devoe's Brilliant Oil the operation of a screw; and thus each in improved patent cans is familiar. Their and every time is successively presented to and sang at the usual round of concerts as well to have all the currents set in the until he commenced regular operatio work right direction.

but they are not as useful as they are made of tin plates imported from the fingers or magnetic points above marvelous.

Eagland in boxes containing 112 sheets mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open England in boxes containing 112 shoots mentioned. Necessarily the circuit is open each; of these boxes they use in a single when the points are passing over the nonmonth over 12,000. For making their conducting surface; but as often as the cases they consume about 100,000 feet of metal type presents itself to the said fingers lumber a day. The wire they use for making | the circuit is closed, and the corresponding handles to their cans they buy in half magnetic points or pens at the receiving mile bundles, and it takes twenty four of station make the record there in the same these bundles or 12 miles of wire per week letter as the original delineated in a series to supply their needs for these small of fine lines either upon chemically preparhandles. Their hands, men and boys, od or ordinary paper fixed upon a corsome to our church regularly. Jones had a average about 400, and their pay-roll from responding cylinder at the receiving star

"BERRELLY, Sept. 1869 .- Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr Bell, Berkeley. for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted. -I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLTASS. -To the Proprietors of Norton's CAMQ.

forwarded.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' Insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed deduction of 25 percent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for clroulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Salgon, Singapore, Penang, Caloutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent, When the list of Agencies is completed, It will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

> CHUN AYIN, Manager.

kong, Macao, Ports of China

and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon,

and the Philippines, by Private

hereafter !

Between the above by Con-

Ship, 4 8 2 2

The convious are as follows:-

subsequent page; and this regulation applies

4th. A supplement must consist wholly

or in great part of matter like that of a

newspaper, or of advertisements, printed

on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of

paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of

engravings, prints, or lithographs illustra-

tive of articles in the newspaper. The

supplement must in every case be published

with the newspaper, and must have the

title and date of publication of the newspaper

printed at the top of every page; or, if it

at the top of every sheet or side.

book packet of the same weight.

consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs,

A packet containing two or more news-

papers is not chargeable with a higher rate

of postage than would be chargeable on a

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet

of newspapers posted either unpaid or

insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid

or insufficiently paid book packet of the

adhesive stamp, or by the use of a

postage is required.

The postage must be prepaid either by an

No newspaper can now be sent through

the post a second time for the original

postage. For each transmission a fresh

Every newspaper must be posted either

without a cover (in which case it must not

be fastened, whether by means of gum,

otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at

both ends, so as to admit of easy removal

for examination. If this rule be infringed

Every newspaper must be so folded, as

A newspaper or packet of newspapers

to admit of the title being readily in-

which contains any enclosure except sup

plements is charged as a letter, unless the

book rate of postage, and the entire packet

be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in

A newspaper which has any letter, or any

communication of the nature of a letter

as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

written in it or upon its cover, is charged

No packet of newspapers may be above

5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in

length, one foot in width, nor one in depth,

A book-packet may contain any number

of separate books or other publications

(including printed or lithographed letters),

photographs (when not on glass or in cases

containing glass or any like substance),

drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity

of paper, or any other substance in ordinary

use for writing or printing upon; and the

books or other publications, prints, maps,

&c., may be either printed, written, en-

graved, lithographed, or plain, or any

mixture of these. Further, all legitimate

binding, mounting, or covering of a book,

&c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed,

attached; as also rollers in the case of

prints or maps, markers (whether of paper

or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or

pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.,

and, in short, whatever is necessary for the

sa's transmission of such articles, or usually

appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers,

Circulars, -i.e., letters which are intend-

ed for transmission in identical terms to

several persons, and the whole or the

greater part of which is printed, engraved,

But a book-packet may not contain any

letter, or communication of the nature of

letter (whether separate or otherwise),

unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly

printed; nor any enclosure scaled or in any

way closed against inspection; nor any

this rule be infringed, the entire packet

A book-packet may be posted either

without a cover (in which case it must not

be fastened, whether by means of gum,

wafer, sealing waz, postage stamp, or

otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at

both ends, so as to admit of the contents

otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the

greater security of the contents, however,

it may be tied at the ends with string i

Postmasters being authorised to cut the

they must ag in the up the packet.

string in such cases, although if they do so

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs.

in weight, nor above 24 inches in length.

12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth,

unless it be sent to or from one of the

The limit of size for a book-packet

being early withdrawn for examination

other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3.

is charged as a letter.

Government offices.

or lithographed, -may also be sent by

book post.

do, must not be sent as a separate packet.

whether such binding, &c. be loose

which case it is allowed to pass.

enclosure be such as might be sent at th

to Tables of Contents and Indices.

ied can pass as a newspaper.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmispackets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Rates of Postage. Hongkong

(Revised July 2nd, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

the newspaper is treated as a letter. The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, Brazil; India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Japan, Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French, Netherlands, Portuguese, and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT in the Union. - The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australssian Group, British North America, Africa (except French, &c., Colonies), and Central America.

- Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route :-12 cents per 🖢 oz. Letters. Registration, 2 cents each. Newspapers, 4 cents per 2 oz. Books and Patterns,

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:-

16 cents per 1 oz. Letters, 8 cents. Registration, 4 cents each. Newspapers, Books and Patterns, 6 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands :-

Cabe Aeto rarer	IUD -		
		a S. Hampion r Marseilles.	Via Brindisi
Letters, Registration, Newspapers,	= +	22 12 4	26 12 6
Books & Patter		8	10
Aspinwall, Pe	anama :—		* 0
Letters,	None.	None.	None.
Registration, Newspapers, Books & Patter	4	4 8	6
Canada, Van land, New Bru	conver. Pr	ince Edwa d Nova Sc	rd's Is-
Letters,	12	16	20
Registration, Newspapers,	8 2	12	12
Books & Patter	ns, 4	6	8
Bahawas, Da			
Letters,	None.	None.	None.
Registration, Newspapers,	4	4	6
Books & Patter	•	8	10
Bolivia, Chil	li, Equador	, and Per	u !
Letters,	30	46	50
Newspapers,	6	61	12
Books & Patte Registration,	rn», 14	None.	None,
Hawailan K			s '.
Letters,	16	16	20
Registration,		None.	None
Nowspapers, Books & Patte	4	6	6 ·
- M			Duene
W. Indies, Ayres, Costa I La Guayra, M Paraguay, Ur	Rica, Guate Ionte Vid	mala, Gre	y Town Franada
	26	84	38
Letters, Newspapers,	6	. 4	. 6
Banka de Dott	opne 14	角	- 10

Books & Patterns, 14 Registration to British & Union 12 West Indies only,

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji (N.B.), Mozambique (N.B.), Natal, Cape, in length and 12 inches in width or depth. St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12, Registration, 12; Newspapers, 2 : Books and Patterns, 4,

must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth. PATTERNS.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE. They must not be of intrinsic value This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, spart from its mere use Within any Town or Settleas a pattern; and the quantity of any ment, or between Hongkong, material sent ostensibly as a pattern must Canton, and Macao, in either not be so great that it can fairly be con-sidered as having on this ground an intrin-Between any other two of sic value. the following places (through a British Office) viz :- Hong-

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, cation fulfilling the conditions and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent 1st. The publication must consist wholly in covers of this kind, -but such articles only,-may be posted enclosed in hoxes, or or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other bags of linen, of other material, fastened current topics, with or without advertisein such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, 2nd. It must be published in numbers at and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, intervals of not more than 31 days, and Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, vided such closed bags are transparent, so 3rd. The full title and date of publication as to enable the Officers of the Post Office must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the readily to satisfy themselves as to date of publication at the top of every

nature of the contents. There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be cent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted ailk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz : Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors forks, steel pens, nalls, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must no exceed 18 inches in length, width, depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters-except those and through Australia-from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Miscellaneous Notices.

There will be communication with Australia via Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows :--

Leave Hougkong by French Packet,... Sept. 15, Nov. 29. Leave Batavia,Oct. 1. Dec. 13. Due at Port Darwin, .. Oct. 12. Dec. 24.

Sydney,Oct. 31. Jan. 12. Melbourne, Nov. 6. Jan. 18. Adelaide,.....Nov. 12, Jan. 24, For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without fur-

ther charge. Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon. The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails

should be delivered free there. Article IX of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal When, owing to a great and unusual packets shall be called upon to pay, either influx of letters, books, &c., the transmis- in the Country of Origin, or in that of clon or delivery of the letters would be Destination, any tax or duty other than" delayed if the whole mail were dealt with the recognised rates levied (in the case of without distinction, book-packets may be paid correspondence) by the despatching kept back till the next despatch or delivery. Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be

brought to the notice of the proper addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches authorities, in either Colony. The above does not apply in any to loose Exceptions. - No packet for Algeria, letters sent outside the mails. These will Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, always be charged on arrival in Hongkong Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, and probably the Manila Office will adopt or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Salgon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, do., list been sent loose. Any Foreign stamps on loose corre-

Indian Correspondence. Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets. The Pro-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Coylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is

spondence are obliterated in this Office.

Registration to Bangkok. Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Slam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters. Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers, * Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Marseilles by French Packet, or via Southampton British Packet, for one penny; or vi Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as imperial

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary tetters if they do not conform to the following regulations:-1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full

8. If to a Soldier or Saflor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full. * But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant

Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter. Communication with Batavia. The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the

arrival of the outward P. & O. Mail from The French Packts for Batavia wait at

Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly. It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the

following are the best opportunities:-In the S. W. Monsoon. The English Mail. The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon. A Private Steamer a few days before the English Mail.

The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain

during its transmission. To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be

written thereon. Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby

The practice of sealing letters passing and from the East and West Indies. other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created: and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters. therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article

of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, It is necessary that the

following rules be strictly observed. 1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silvermoney, jewels, precious articles, or anything that as a general rule, is liable to Customs

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value. 3. The limits of weight allowed are as

follows :---Books and Papers-to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs. Patterns-to British Offices, 51bs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all : Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, Delgado, Thos. in China and Japan, there is no such thing Dias, Ignacio 1 as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disap- Duncan, C. pointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Edgar, E. L. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are con tinually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS. -Somedifficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding what is a Pattern. It is a bond fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, either direction, Money-Orders must be

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so Correspondence for New Zealand may be

forwarded via Torres Straits when specially directed for that route, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.- Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa. 2 -Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage

3. _ Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at | Golden Spur the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these John Midleton 1 regd. applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or in clude any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the dayt and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived. The commission is as follows :-

Orders on the United Kingdom. Up to £2..... 18 cents. Local Money Orders. 50.....30

5.-Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama. 6.-Names must be given in full (expect

when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank. 7.-No order can be paid till the Payee

have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission, In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8 .- If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained. 9.-No order can be paid until the advice

relative to it has been received.

Made out on a printed form which is supplied + Orders on Shanghal are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence, August 10, 1877.

Lets, Paps. Macpherson, Ackermann, R. Gordon Armand Single- 1 Mamintonia, Mr 1 ton & Co. Marks, Mrs Alex. 2 Ayrton, W. T. Marshall, F. J. 1 Middleton, J. T. 1 Bennett, G. H. 1 Morrison & Co., 1 Bennett, Mr Mesers Besing, Mrs S. E. I Morton, Capt. Bisset, Chas. H. 2 Munro, Hugh Brown, Sir J. Novak, Francisco 1 Burdis, Geo. S. O'Grady, Mrs M. 1 Cheek, Dr. M. A. 1 Chhuffoo, Singh 1 regd.Olga, Miss O'Meagher, W.H. Chong Hian Oulie, Monar. Chun Tak, C. 1 Oxley, H. Coulson, A. C.M. 1 Cristoforis, G.do 2 Paton, Capt. G. Pellegrini, A. Davidson, John R.J Phillipps, Henry 1 Davis, Frank Deirig, Patrick 1 Richards, Wm. H. 1 Rodrigues, Domingo Rozario, T. Shang Lung. rattan maker Feraud, Monar. Shephard, Capt. Ferrari, A. Foong Wan Kye 1 regd. Shepperd, Capt. Shewan, George Friend, Mrs Simpson, H. R. 1 Siran, Monar. Gaby, John Smith, Andrew 1 regd. Smith, Mrs Gair, M. G. Harriet George, Nichols 1 Snowdeal, Wm. H. Gorage, Thomas Spiteri, Joseph Graham, Capt.G. 1 Steel, A. E. Green, W. Storror, Moner. Herra, Quintin High Cheesng 1 regd. Thompson, J. F. 1 Thomson, Robt. 1 Hitchcock, F. A. 5 Tucker, Capt. 1 Hooflich, Ernest Holiand, C. S. Veasy, Miss Bengal C. S. M.E.A. Jackson, Mr Walker E. R. Warden, R. Johnston, H. B. 1 Webber, C. furzina, Anton I Willard, Pom.

For Merchant Ships.

Lawrence, L.

Wilson, Tom.

Wingfield, H. Winne, Mr

Wolkolds, W.

Wolton, Joseph

Madra Maggie Dixon Manchester Australia, s.s. Mary Blair 1 regd.Mary Whitridge Barbara Taylor Brown Brothers 1 McNear Miranda: Cactus O. Mikado, s.s. Morro Castle Carrisbrooke, s.s.1 Carrizal. Nadville: Chambrun Prince 1 2 Neitherton Charles Morean Nimrod Cheang Hock Northampton Kion, s.s. Cilurnum Palestine City of Berlin 1 Panama Craig Ewan Papillon 1 Paracca Denbighshire Pearl, s.s. 1 Penelope, S.S. Edward Albroth 2 Penrith Elizabeth Dougal 1 Pride of the Wear 2 E. M. Young Empress Roying Sailor Fifeshire Florence Sapphire Sarah Nicholson 1 Scirur, s.s. Signal Spirit of the Age I St. Elmo St. Joseph Glenordy Star of China Star of Jamaica Strathmore Harriet Armitage 1 Sunbeam Sunrise Sydenham Syrings Tensnew Thos. Fletcher 1 Unanima Jessie McDonald 2 Wm. Turner Khedive Woodlark Killarney

> For H. M. Ships. Lets. Faps. Lets. Pap. Nessau Victor Emanuel

Woodville

Lass of Gauler

Curlew

Hart

Books, etc. without Covers. Advocate.

Alabaster & Co.'s Price List. Amsterdamsche Courant. Baiss Brothers & Co., p.c. Catalogues of Tea. Central Blatt. Court Journal. Crefelder Zeitung. Der Freischütz. Die Heimat. Die Modenwelt. Dr. Theodor Schnichardt Chemische Fabrik. Field, 81st March. Harburger Unzeigen und Nachrichten. Harland and Sons Variah List. Iron Trade Circular. James Allan Tubes Tel. Code. Journal of Chemical Society. La Gazette. Lancet, The Mitrailleuse Suédoise. Monatsschrift für den Orient. Pall Mall Budget. Sample of Brown Powder. The Rast Gofter &c. (Parsee Paper.) The South Pacific Times. Times. Weekly Dispatch. Weser Zeitung. Wesleyen Miss. Notices.

Commeders Walson